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FILM STARS FRATERNISE



This informal photograph taken at one of the parties where local film personalities met visitors from abroad shows (left to right) David, Protima Das Gupta, Begum Para, Sardar Rehman, leader of the Pakistan delegation and Director Jahgirdar.



The film stars had obviously a gay time of it. Here is Protima Das Gupta putting on Yakub's cap as the latter bends to tell her a yarn. The other fair and intent listener is Swarnalata.



Nargis with Frank Capra. Between them is the French delegate, Jean Davis.

The International film festival brought to this country, film stars, producers and technicians of international repute. The festival which moved from Bombay to Madras is now in sessions at Delhi. It provided an excellent opportunity for our movie men and women of all categories to meet the visitors on formal and informal occasions and exchange ideas. From the capital the festival will move to Calcutta for its final session.



Suraiya gives Frank Capra the laugh, which her ardent fans covet.



This informal group shows (from left to right) French delegate, Jean Davis, Mrs. Mumtaz (mother of Suraiya), Dev Anand, Suraiya and Mon Cravennne, another French delegate.



A group of film technicians and stars including Protima Dasgupta, Swarnalata and Naseem.

— Republic photos.

Footsteps Of Unseen Monster

(SEE PAGE 5)

Fairy Dance Of Fireflies

BY CECILY MORRISON

NATURE has solved the age-old problem of light without heat—a secret which has baffled scientists for generations. Our modern electric-lighting plant loses in heat about 90 per cent of the energy it produces, yet Nature's illuminating engineers lose less than 1 per cent of their output, writes the author in Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.

The lights produced by Nature's lanterns vary in intensity and colour, but there can be few people who are not familiar with the tiny golden-green spark of the English glow-worm beetle as it waits, suspended in the darkness, for the arrival of its winged mate.

Contrary to popular belief, the glow-worm seldom shows its light on the ground, but climbs up to a leaf or blade of grass and curls its body upward until its under surface—the luminous part—is uppermost, thus making the light visible to its mate flying overhead.

The glow-worm's "drop of moonlight," when glimpsed in the velvety darkness of a summer night, can be very lovely, but a sight which has been acclaimed by many travellers as one of the most beautiful in the world is the fairy dance of the fireflies in the blackness of the tropical night.

Hundreds of little torches weave in and out of the branches of the trees, and on rare occasions intermittent synchronized flashing has been observed, when first one tree blazes into light and then another.

So perfect is the timing that seldom does a single firefly flash at the wrong moment.

A description of a vivid display of fireflies in Siberia has been recorded by the Russian traveller Arseniev. "The night was warm and still," he writes "but the sight that met my gaze made me oblivious to the biting insects as I gazed enchanted on the fairy scene. The whole air was filled with countless bluish sparks. It was our eastern firefly giving its display.

"They say that when the Russian settlers first arrived in this country and saw this flickering light for the first time, they fired at it with their rifles and ran away in terror. Suddenly, as at the wave of a magic wand, the illumination of the insects went out, and for several minutes there was darkness. Then suddenly in the herbage there appeared a spark again, and in half a minute the air was once more filled with a thousand elfin lanterns."

The power of penetration of this living light is remarkable. Dr. Harvey, an authority on animal light, was out hunting for beetles in Cuba when he came across what he thought was a luminous frog. When he examined the frog closely, ever, he found that it had made its supper from dozens of fireflies, and the light of these fireflies was strong enough to penetrate the frog's body.

In South America this living light is put to practical use, for the fireflies are collected in perforated flasks and hung round the room as candles.

The pelles of Costa Rica use the flashing insects as jewellery chains round the firefly's by fastening little cords or chains round the firefly's waist and attaching the creature to their clothing. South American women confine fireflies in gauze bags and fix them in their hair, and the effect of the flickering lights as

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WEEK-END FUN

"How do you like my new TV set?"
"It's Okay, but the light is awfully hard to read by."

He: "It took me six weeks to paint our house."
She: "What a waste of time! Why didn't you photograph it?"

Teacher: "What would you call a child who has killed his father and mother?"
Pupil: "An orphan, sir."

"I'm sorry I can't pay my rent this week."
"But you said that last week and the week before."
"Yes, and didn't I keep my word?"

A mother, inclined to avoid direct orders to her two girls, often said "You'd better do ... One day the elder reproved the younger: "You'd better come in now and have your bath."
"I bettern't," was the indignant reply.
"You bet," was the last word, with all the authority of an elder sister.

The class had had a lesson on Eskimos, and were asked to write an account of it. One bright youngster began: "The Eskimos are God's frozen people."

The big-game hunter was showing his trophies to a Christmas guest. He pointed proudly to the wonderful collection of heads around the wall and the tiger skins on the floor.
"Very interesting," muttered the guest, peering at them through his spectacles. "Perhaps you'll drop in some evening and see my butterflies."

It was late when the daughter of the house came down to breakfast on Christmas morning. Her mother greeted her with a smile.

"Darling," she said, "you were awfully late coming in last night. I'm afraid I'm dreadfully old-fashioned, but I should like to know where you go."

The daughter smiled. "Certainly I'll tell you, Mummy," she replied. "I dined with—oh, well you don't know him, anyway; and then we went to several places that I don't suppose you've been to; and we finished up at a queer little club—I forget its name, but it's in a cellar in Soho. It's all right, isn't it, Mummy?"

"Of course it is, darling. It's only that I like to know."

Angler (at dinner): "I struggled for an hour before I secured this salmon."

Guest: "Awful nuisance. We have a tin-opener like that, too"

Two dairies were engaged in an advertising war. One of the companies engaged a daredevil racer to drive a car round the town with large placards reading: "This Daredevil Drinks Our Milk".

The rival company came out with placards, twice as large reading: "You don't have to be a Daredevil to Drink Our Milk".

"Speeding the 'parting guest' might be described as one of the negative virtues of hospitality. A woman rather overdid the part recently.

She was saying good-bye to Christmas visitors who had long outstayed their welcome.

"It was so sweet, of you to let us stay so long," they said, with effusion.
"Oh, I'm so glad you've been," she replied, with obvious relief.

"Doctor," said the pretty nurse, "every time I take patient's pulse it gets faster. What shall I do?"
"Blindfold him!"

A youthful reporter turned up at the office after being sent to write up a fashionable wedding. "Well," snapped the news editor, "where's your copy?"
"Oh! I didn't bother to do it," said the young man. "You see, the bridegroom didn't turn up."

Mrs. Dumbly was waiting to be served in the shoe shop. Presently a girl assistant approached her. "What size shoe do you wear, madam?" she inquired.
"Well," said Mrs. Dumbly, "I bought size four last time."
The girl looked puzzled. "Yes, madam, I remember," she replied; "but you're buying this pair for yourself, aren't you?"

"Yes, my son went out West several years ago to make a fortune."

"And what is he worth now?"
"I don't exactly know; but six months ago the authorities were offering £1,000 for him."

"Then she isn't one of the sympathetic type?"
"Heavens, no! That woman wasn't born; she was quarried!"

A Doctor said to his daughter: "Did you tell the young man that I think he's no good?"
"Yes," she replied, "but he said it wasn't first wrong diagnosis you'd made."

"My flat is on the third floor—No. 17. Put your elbow against the bell button and push hard."
"Why my elbow? Can't I push with my finger?"
"Yes—but surely you're not coming empty-handed?"

'NOW LISTEN—!'



Shanks in The Buffalo Evening News

Eiders Are Farmed For Their Soft & Warm Down

Wild ducks are enchanting creatures. They appeal to a great many people to whom the average bird is of little interest, for their favour, not the least of them, to the Philistine, being that they are remarkably good to eat. Of particular interest to a student of ducks is the eider, a sea duck which breeds in the North-East of Scotland. There are hundreds of them in the Ythan Estuary, the drakes exceedingly handsome birds, brilliantly black and white, with geometrical sage-green patches on the backs of their heads and white breasts suffused with salmon pink, the ducks totally different, subdued and retiring ladies whose sober brown costume is neatly marked with black. Both duck and drake are easily distinguished by the outline of their heads, a long, unbroken line from the crown to the base of the large, heavy beak. The eider's appearance is unusual and its voice is equally odd and beautiful, a kind of warbling coo that rises to a climax during the spring mating display.

In Britain eiders breed unmolested in the North East of England and in Scotland, but as the down with which the duck makes her nest is greatly esteemed for its warmth and its softness eiders have become a

commercial proposition in some countries. In to Iceland there are eider "farms". One huge colony has twenty-four thousand pairs and as each eider's nest is worth about ten shillings in down to the farmer his is a most profitable concern. The best quality down is taken from the inner lining of the nest about three days before the eggs hatch, the rest, which keeps the ducklings warm, is taken when the young have hatched and gone off to sea.

Successful eider "farming" depends very largely upon whether or not the farmer has what is described as "the feel for eiders". The twenty-four thousand pair colony was built up from a much smaller quantity by a farmer who did have this "green finger" where eiders were concerned. Part of his successful technique consisted of building nesting sites, usually a little wall with stone compartments along both sides, with half roofs over them and a nice, prefabricated nest in each. Eiders like bright colours and music, so this enterprising gentleman hung strings of coloured ribbons about the place and also wind harps from the Far East, a combination of harmony that brings eider ducks to his farm in ever-increasing quantities.

Is He Image Of God?

BY A CORRESPONDENT

IS man the crowning glory of creation? Is he the ruler of the earth? Does not his very intelligence make him the natural ruler of this planet?, asks the author in this article in Weltbild, Munich.

We are not completely convinced. Something more nearly perfect than Homo sapiens could be visualized for a great task. A doctor once said bitterly that in the human species, Nature had made several blunders, and a German professor of anatomy has shown that we have the remains in our body of some ninety structures which are now useless, e.g. the appendix, the wisdom teeth, the fold of the eyelid, the ridge of the palate, and the muscles of the ear.

That we have to walk on two legs has brought us much suffering, since pelvis and legs are really not strong enough to meet the heavy demand made on them. That is why we get varicose veins, ruptures, flat feet, and other ills. There is only too much evidence that our bones were not constructed for an upright walk.

Again, the human eye is regarded as a miracle of Nature, yet the "blind spot" is a defect, and so are short-sightedness, long-sightedness, colour blindness, and astigmatism.

In our heads we carry a great mass of brain, of which the bulk is a desert containing small oases with which we think. We boast of the speed with which our brain works, but in reality it is very slow.

Yet when we are told that the latest calculating machines are able to add several thousands of figures with ten digits in one second, we should remember that these same machines were invented by human brains. We are unable to estimate with exactitude the length of periods of time, but we have devised stop watches to do the job for us. Our eyes cannot penetrate fog, but we have discovered infra-red rays which can.

The temperature of our bodies vacillates by two or three degrees for the most trivial reasons, but we have constructed thermostats capable of keeping the temperature of a room at the same level within one hundredth of a degree.

We cannot appreciate slight differences in temperature: with the back of our hands we can feel up to half a degree, with the skin of our arms up to a quarter of a degree, and with our lips up to a tenth of a degree. Many animals are much more sensitive in this respect, even though a human being's finest organ is his skin. Animals, birds, and fish are covered with fur, feathers, or scales, while insects lack the skinorgan altogether.

But is man's fine sensitive skin, his sensitivity, an advantage or a disadvantage? One might be tempted to answer that Nature wants the strong and healthy, and not the sensitive. Whenever a species develops too sensitive a form, Nature destroys it. But if this be so, why does Nature develop a sensitive type like the human being and allow him to survive?

Conditions on earth have not always been the same. We know of periods of great heat and periods of extreme cold, floods as well as of droughts. But there have also been periods of increased ultra-violet radiation, of varying cosmic radiation, and of different atmospheric pressure. The idea that life on earth today is the result of a continuous deve-

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HIMALAYAN BELLE



Lepcha women are beautiful but aggressive. Here is one of them, wreathed in smiles basking in the rare sun.

HAPPY LEPCHAS OF SIKKIM

They Love Butterflies, Flowers And Worship Kanchanjunga

BY SHIBDAS BANERJI

THE HEAVENLY KANCHANJUNGA SILHOUETTES THE MOUNTAIN, THE ENIGMATIC HIMALAYAS GLEAM IN THE MILD AND BENEVOLENT SUN, RHODODENDRONS OF PURGEOUS, BLAZING COLOURS DAZZLE THE PASSERS BY; THE VILLAGE IS GAY, THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WEARING MULTI-COLOURED WOOLLEN GARMENTS — SOME ARE DANCING, SOME SINGING...

It is a Lepcha village in Sikkim, that far off state north west of Bengal, the nearest point in the globe to the roof of the world—

Lepchas are very colourful, gay and ever smiling people; the women are vivacious and ravishingly beautiful, but Amazonish while the men are tall, slim and rather reticent. Both are hard working, the men in adroit farming, the women in carrying a load of a couple of maunds ten miles up a zig-zagging mountain road is the Lepcha's play for the Lepcha.

They drink and gamble, play and run, child-like, true and loyal to the soil in which they are born. They love their mountains and worship their peaks.

Peaceful And Brave

At the hoe, both men and women are proficient. Shepherding is a sing song job for them. With the expansive, ever blue sky above and the yak, beautiful, hairy, quadruped grazing over their fields, the Lepchas look peaceful, benevolent and yet brave and fearless.

At a village near Gangtok a Lepcha played host to me. The fields stretched green, the mountains grey, and the shimmering Siniolchu peak was a gleaming white. In the next hut I stored rice, millet and maize. Unlike our shy women of the Indian villages, the Lepchas talk about their work among the huts—unveiled and unashamed, with their shining, beautiful, white teeth bared in smiles. Few children in heavy woollens played around and somewhere, someone was chanting the words of a prayer. My host was a Buddhist and so are all the Lepchas.

My host took me to the village Gumpa. Gumpa is Tibetan for monastery. The kindly monk, the Lepcha traders come to worship the Lepchas in their Sunday all looked so serene and beautiful.

Prayer Wheels

A bronze statue of a smiling Buddha faced the entrance of the Gumpa. On either wall hung pictures depicting the life of Buddha. Two rows of Lamas attended the Buddhist Vedas. The Lepcha came in and went out bowing silently to the Lord. Outside

the GOMPA, facing the main gate of the compound, a row of brass wheels awaited touching and spinning. They were the prayer wheels of the Lepchas.

Lepchas are by nature fond of flowers, butterflies and mountains. Their admiration for Kanchanjunga, that towering, enigmatic mountain peak, is great and they look at "Him" with reverence and awe. Dances dedicated to Kanchanjunga are wondrous in effect and superb in execution. Through these dances the Lepchas worship the great mountain peak and propitiate him to be kind to them and not to send them "too much" of rain to spoil their harvest.

Poetry Of Flowers

I have mentioned their love of flowers and butterflies. They go miles chasing the butterflies. They have names for each of the hundreds of varieties of flowers and orchids in which Sikkim abounds. The rich vocabulary of their language is put to the eulogy of flowers and butterflies. The sweet and enchanting tune of their songs cannot be reproduced. But here is a sample of the words of praise that a village girl sings to the rhododendrons:

I love you, I love you

Oh rhododendrons,

Your blazing colours,

Blue, red and green,

Enchant me in my dreams.

The Lepchas are polyandrous by custom. But their polyandry has its rigid code. When the eldest brother marries, the wife is shared by the younger brothers, but the offspring are named after the eldest. The system continues down the family. The wife of each brother can be shared by the younger brothers but the elders abstain.

But this custom is rapidly going out of vogue. The zeal for the modern, monogamous marriage is growing—particularly among the women. When I asked a Lepcha lass what sort of marriage she would prefer, the reply was prompt: "the marriage that entitles me to own my man exclusively."

There Is Big Money In Book Hunting

COLLECTOR WHO MAKES NEWS WITH HIS FABULOUS DEALS

By Emile C. Schurmacher

JUST ABOUT TWICE A YEAR AN AFFABLE AND PARTLY BOOK COLLECTOR NAMED DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH CREATES A STIR IN THE NEWS BY PAYING WHAT IS FABULOUS PRICE FOR A MUSTY OLD TOME, A SCARCE MANUSCRIPT, OR A RARE AUTOGRAPH.

But to the world's most enthusiastic literary treasure hunter who recently paid a net 50,000 dollars (Rs. 1.6 lakhs) for the original manuscript of Lewis Carroll's ALICE IN WONDERLAND, these are but milestones along a life-long road of collecting.

Today Dr. Rosenbach, who is 80 and looks 15 years younger, has more than 10,000,000 dollars (Rs. 3.3 crores) worth of books stored in the air-conditioned vaults of his offices in a private house on East 51st Street, New York City. Ask Dr. Rosenbach why he collects rare books and he will tell you, amid a cloud of cigar smoke, that he does so because it is his business. This, in some degree, is true. But while he has acquired some of this literary heard for wealthy collectors, anonymous millionaires, institutes of learning and libraries, his bibliomania has reached the stage where he has become his own most avid client.

Chance Discovery

It was while studying at the University of Pennsylvania that Dr. Rosenbach stumbled upon his first literary treasure-hunting adventure. He had become so interested in collecting that he haunted book auctions. One day in a small store he noticed a pamphlet lying on a table. It was a copy of Gray's "Odes."

He opened it and the veins in his forehead began to pulse with excitement. Attached to the inner cover was a copy of Dr. Samuel Johnson's famous prologue which David Garrick had recited on an opening night at the Drury Lane Theatre in 1747.

"I was ready to mortgage my future for that pamphlet," says Dr. Rosenbach. "There were several experienced collectors in the room and I was afraid they would discover my treasure. They didn't and I got it for 3.60 dollars (about Rs. 12) Later I was offered 5,000 dollars (Rs. 16,000) for it, but I determined to hold on to it."

Wealth Lying Around

Despite the intense activity of Dr. Rosenbach and other veteran book collectors, there are still millions, perhaps billions of dollars worth of literary treasures lying around, undiscovered.

This is one reason why the world's foremost literary treasure-hunter eagerly reads and invariably answers, the 30,000 letters he receives each year.

"One out of every 2,000 letters I receive holds interesting possibilities," he admits. "By following up one letter I bought a first edition of 'Adonais', Shelley's lament on the death of Keats. It is worth at least 5,000 dollars."

"On the other hand, some letters often start me off on a wild goose chase. One such letter from a correspondent in Salem, (Massachusetts, U.S.) described a copy of Hubbard's 'Indian Wars'. On inspection the book proved to be only a poor 19th century reprint, instead of a first edition published in 1677."

Zest Of Prospecting

Nevertheless, it is the very uncertainty of such "prospecting" that adds zest to the game. As Dr. Rosenbach's train back to New York was not due in Salem for an hour, he wandered over to an antique store. In front of it was a wheel-barrow loaded with second-hand books. Idly he picked one up. It was a first edition of Melville's "Moby Dick," for which he paid 2 dollars (Rs. 7). The volume was worth 150 dollars (Rs. 150).

Contrary to popular opinion Dr. Rosenbach's greatest literary treasure-hunting adventure was not the recent acquisition of the "Bay Psalm Book" at the record-

shattering price of 151,000 dollars (Rs. 5 lakhs). As a matter of fact, he did not even attend the auction at the Parke-Bernet galleries. He sent his sandy-haired young assistant, John Fleming, to bid for him.

To Dr. Rosenbach his greatest collecting thrill and what he believes is the greatest literary adventure in history was shared only by himself and known only to a few intimates. It revolved about a letter written by Amerigo Vespucci, the explorer, who gave his name to two continents.

A Letter And A Book

"There was only one known record of Vespucci's own writing, a receipt bearing his signature," Dr. Rosenbach says. "Then I heard that a letter written by him had been discovered and was to be sold at auction in London. I cabled my agent to bid as high as 12,500 dollars (Rs. 40,000) for it. For some reason or other, as sometimes happens it was an "off" auction." At any rate, my agent acquired the letter for a little less than 2,000 dollars (about Rs. 7,000). It was one of the greatest bargains in history.

"When it finally came, I took it into my library to cipher the handwriting. Amerigo Vespucci has written, in Latin, on Oct. 18, 1478, a somewhat grave and formal epistle to his father, in which he commented upon a commonplace book belonging to his uncle, Giorgio Antonio Vespucci.

"Now common books, such as he referred, were frequently kept in the 15th century. They were used to note down Greek and Latin quotations of the period. I had already finished reading this when my mind clicked. I walked to my book-cases and picked out an old manuscript in a 15th century binding."

"THERE ON THE TITLE PAGE WAS WRITTEN THE NAME OF AMERIGO'S UNCLE, GIORGIO ANTONIO VESPUCCI."

"Side by side on my desk were Amerigo's only letter and Giorgio's commonplace book. Separated for nearly five centuries, they had come together at last in my library!"

Valuable Document

Almost as exciting and far more costly was the acquisition that started with the receipt of a cable from Dr. Rosenbach's Berlin agent. In the vaults of an ancient castle on the Rhine was a certified copy of the American Declaration of Independence.

In 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, a copy was made and, with the signatures of Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane added as Commissioners plenipotentiary, the document was sent to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, in order that he might officially recognise the independence of the American colonies. Frederick entrusted the document to Baron von Scolenberg, his minister who placed it in the vault of his castle. Now, advised the Berlin agent, a

Our New Delhi correspondent being away from the capital for three weeks, his weekly dispatch is not appearing this week and will not appear for the next two weeks. It will be resumed thereafter.

descendant of the baron needed money and was willing to sell. But competition among collectors was keen.

"We were finally successful," Dr. Rosenbach said. "The price was 260,000 dollars (Rs. 8 lakhs) and, though it was high, we felt we couldn't allow a manuscript of such tremendous importance to escape us."

Older The Costlier

"The ultimate value of a book depends of course, upon the intrinsic merit of the writer's work. A first edition of Shakespeare will always command an ever-increasing price. The same is true of first editions of Dante, Cervantes or Goethe. A first edition of A. A. Milne's "When We Were Very Young" is already more precious than some old tome such as a sermon of the 1490's by the famous teacher, Johannes Gerson.

"Time and perspective, however, do greatly increase the value. A first folio of Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," was sold in 1864 to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts at what was then considered an enormous price, 3,880 dollars (Rs. 10,000). Yet 58 years later my brother Philip bought the same folio for me at Sotheby's in London for 43,000 dollars (Rs. 1.3 lakhs)."

Even such familiar school-day tales as the "Waverley Novels" by Sir Walter Scott or Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" today are worth considerable money if they are first editions. Dr. Rosenbach has a copy of the "Waverley Novels" worth 8,850 dollars (Rs. 7,000) and a "Robinson Crusoe" for which he paid 2,500 dollars (Rs. 7,000).

THERE IS NO TELLING WHERE THE NEXT GREAT "FIND" WILL BE MADE. PERHAPS IN A MUSTY BOOKSTORE, PERHAPS IN THE FAMILY BOOKCASE.

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Cows Are So Shy Sometimes

In an effort to discover more about the causes of neurosis in men and women, scientists are studying temperamental cows and neurotic goats. They are working on the theory that simple emotions shown by animals may indicate deep, disturbing feelings that human beings over the centuries have learned to hide for the sake of convention.

Has it ever occurred to you that a cow often suffers from anxiety neurosis? She shows it sometimes by declining to be milked in the presence of strangers! The scientists have also discovered that a temperamental goat will throw a fit and show signs of great mental strain prevented from getting its own way. Just like some people we all know!

It is also significant that a horse is quickly influenced by the emotions of human beings. An ordinarily placid horse got into a state of almost unmanageable excitement when ridden by a neurotic man.

Animal neurosis research is still in its infancy; scientists know they have a great deal to learn. But they have proved beyond doubt that symptoms of neurosis are found most often in the more intelligent animals.

Abominable Snowman IS NOT Imaginary

MAY NOTHING MORE BE FOUND OF HIM THAN Footprints

ONCE again English mountaineers have come back from Mount Everest with stories of the Abominable Snowman that walks the high Himalayas — and this time they got the pictures, too; photographs of the monster's giant footsteps have been published in the Times.

Once again the frightened Tibetan hillmen have described the Thing, half-man and half-beast, that shambles through the eternal snows. Once again the Sherpa porters, sitting round their yak-dung fires and eating their buttered tea, have described the sinister creature that flounders through the drifts in the highest mountains in the world.

Go ahead, if you want to, and say the Thing is just a bear. You can't spoil the story for me. On and off, man and boy, for 20 years I've been writing about the Abominable Snowman for various journals and you can't stop me now. Eric Shipton, the famous Everest climber, has been in the Himalayas again, trying to reconnoitre a new route for a new assault on the great mountain whose summit has never been reached. And he has brought back now stories of the weird creature that Himalayan adventurers have been talking about for 30 years.

Shipton does not say much about it. He is a reticent man. But I don't think he believes the Thing is only a bear.

Not Only A Bear

All the world loves a monster, whether it is the serpent of Loch Ness in Scotland, or the ogopogo in central British Columbia or the notorious bunyip in Australia. It has always been that way. Herodotus wrote strange yarns about loathsome beasts over 2,000 years ago, and long before that Ulysses told some good stories when he got back to Ithaca. There are those who do not altogether scoff at the legend of Paul Bunyan and his blue ox, Babe (who, you remember, was 47-axe-handles and a plug of chewing tobacco across the horns). And when I was very young I trembled and believed — when I read the Walker of the Snow:

"How the snow blight came upon me
I will tell you as we go
The blight of the Shadow Hunter
That walks the midnight snow
Sancta Maria speed us!
The sun is falling low
Before us lies the valley
Of the Walker of the Snow"

But the Abominable Snowman is the most fearsome creature of them all, and it is no wonder he has exercised the imagination of the Everest men ever since the first climber, agast on the roof of the world, saw the first dreadful footprints in the snow.

Many explorers of the Himalayas have told stories of apparitions, of invisible compa-

By
**MATTHEW
HALTON**

Tibetan Natives have long told of an evil half-man creature that roams the peaks of the Himalayas. Now an English climber has come back with photos of footprints said to be the monster's. This article gives an account of all that is known — in fact and legend — about the mysterious monster.

nions who seemed so real to them that they would turn and try to share their food with them. Both Eric Shipton and Frank Smythe, another famous Everest man, have felt the presence of strange beings up there in the absolute silence and loneliness. Smythe has said that he once saw "two ghastly, bird-like objects" in the air above him. They were "motionless in space" and pulsating more slowly than his heart (which would seem to show that they were not an optical illusion). Imaginary? I do not know.

Immortal Name

But whatever the Abominable Snowman is, he is not imaginary. The Tibetans have talked about him for generations and perhaps centuries. He is part of their lore. He is a strange ape-like creature, evil, dirty and malign, who roams only among the leftiest peaks. They call him Metohkangmi, which is translated by some as Filthy Snowman, and by others as Abominable Snowman. And, of course, whoever gave him that name made the beast immortal. Who can resist it?

The natives used to say that the Snowman was never seen. "Anyone who sees him", they said, "dies on the spot". By now more and more Tibetans claim to have seen him. And on this latest Everest reconnaissance Eric Shipton himself came on his huge, curious tracks.

According to the natives, the Abominable Snowman is a fearful gorillalike creature, a huge half-human cannibal. He not only eats yaks, the shaggy mountain caribons of Tibet, he eats humans. The Snowmen, and their women, are said to be reincarnations of the spirits of people who have suffered violent death. The males are not evil unless provoked; the females are the embodiment of evil.

First Word Of Monster

It was in 1921 that an Everest climber first brought back word of the monster of the Himalayas. Colonel G. K. Howard-Bury had been making a reconnaissance to see if the mountain could be climb-



ed; and at a height of over 20,000 feet, he said, he had been startled to find what looked like the footprints of a great human foot. The coolies told him they were the tracks of Metohkangmi, the evil man of the snows.

Years later another Everest party was warned against the monster. The abbot of the remote Tang-tra monastery made his way across the snow-bound passes to Kalimpong in India to tell the explorers they were wrong to try to climb Mount Everest. "A race of wild men lives there," he said. They are evil. They are strange beasts. They eat yaks

and men. Their feet are turned backward so they can climb easily."

(This reminds me of the Sidehill winder in Alberta. His left legs are shorter than his right legs, to enable him to move comfortably on the side-hills where he lives).

The 1937 Everest expedition was led by the famous Frank Smythe. In the high valleys of the Garhwal Himalayas on the approach to Everest, he discovered the footprints of an animal which had five toes. The footprints were 12 inches across.

Another explorer, A. N. Tomaz, actually claimed to

have seen the Abominable Snowman, and it really gave him a turn. "Intense glare prevented me from seeing anything in the first few seconds," he wrote, "but I soon saw a figure in outline exactly like a human being, walking upright and stooping to uproot some rhododendrons. The figure showed dark against the snow and wore no clothing. Within the next minute or so it disappeared."

Experts Step In

Still another explorer, Ronald Kaulback, told me many years ago (Continued on Page 23, Col. 4)

All Roads To Tibet Lead Through Kalimpong

FROM IDEAL HILL STATION TO TOWN OF STRATEGIC AND TRADE IMPORTANCE

If there is any town in India that looks completely

Asian it is Kalimpong amidst the clouds of the Himalayas. I had my first Kazak meal served here in the famous Shanghai Restaurant overlooking the "Maidan". Across the table sat Lepchas, Tibetans, Chinese, Mongolians and Burmese. After lunch when I came out in the fog and walked through the bazar, I stumbled against a Siberian who spoke to me in broken Hindi, "Namaste" was the word with which he greeted me smiling. Later we became friends and went shopping together where the Indian shopkeepers spoke beautiful and fluent Tibetan. A Tibetan friend, introduced to me by a Cantonese professor, told me later that the Tibetan spoken by some of these Indian shopkeepers was grammatically correct and that their pronunciation was faultlessly chaste.

Situated at an altitude of 4,500 feet above the sea level Kalimpong is one of the finest hill stations in India. Never too crowded, it is a neat, clean city. Kalimpong lies about 50 miles

north of Siliguri, the main railroad to Lhasa.

Busy As A Beehive

Kalimpong today is a beehive of foreign correspondents, anthropologists, botanists and artists. The correspondents reports from here the situation in Tibet. The anthropologists study the human race so peculiarly strange in these parts. The botanists find around these places, to their glee, strange fascinating plants. The artists paint the people — particularly the gay, lovely and beautiful Kanchan-junga, that enigmatic prince amongst the Himalayan peaks standing in its majesty and unequalled grandeur, gives the artists, their eternal subject.

The proximity of Tibet has added to Kalimpong another kind of men whose profession is spying. The men who ought to know, told me that the city of late, has become virtually a den of international spies, amongst whom are young and beautiful women masquerading as anthropologists, journalists, botanists, artists, and tourists. The shortest route to Lhasa

Shibdas Banerji

150 years ago the British took over Kalimpong, a small, steeply townslap of 3,000 people and began to use it as a hill station. Today it has grown into a busy trading centre with a population of 24,000. Into its bazars crowd not only journalists, botanists, and artists but a miscellaneous crowd of spies, because Kalimpong is the gateway to Tibet.

from anywhere in the world including Peking is VIA Kalimpong.

Some of the intimate members of the Dalai Lama's family have made this city their home. Till recently there was some secrecy about their movements but now they move about the bazar as common citizens of India. The Tibetan Holiness' mother, called the "Great Mother", her beautiful daughter, Yapsi Semo, and Semo's husband are also resident here. Till recently the "Great Mother's" 30-year-old son, Taktser Rimpoche, taken for an incarnate Buddha, was also a resident of Kalimpong. These and others often make headlines in the world Press.

Wool-Dollar Earner

Kalimpong is a city where (Continued on Page 19)

All Under Cover Of Legality

ANTI-SOCIAL FORCES MENACE DEMOCRACY

ONE by-product of the current spate of investigations by Congressional committees, grand juries, and state crime commissions has been a growing awareness that more is involved in these revelations of corruption than the deviant behaviour of a few individuals. It was some such realization that prompted Senator J. W. Fulbright, speaking in the Senate on March 27, 1951, to suggest the formation of a "Commission on Ethics" in the federal government. As the result of his speech, Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Committee on Labour and Public Welfare, appointed a sub-committee to hold hearings and make recommendations to Congress concerning the creation of such a commission. Headed by Senator Paul Douglas, the sub-committee included Senators Matthew M. Neely, Hubert H. Humphrey, Wayne Morse, and George Aiken. With Frank W. McCulloch and George A. Graham ably assisting it as consultants and Philip A. Willkie as counsel, the sub-committee has now filed a report the implications of which are more interesting than the specific recommendations.

There can be little quarrel, however, with the recommendations. Most of them are timely and valuable and warrant early adoption, though since the sub-committee has not by any means completed its assignment, it would be unfair to judge its work at this point. By and large, the recommendations have to do with formal aspects of government and politics:

Public Morality At Low Ebb

amendments to the Administrative Procedures Act which would end to establish a higher standard of ethics for federal officials; legislation to compel all members of Congress as well as federal officials to report annually any income received in excess of \$10,000; cancellation of contracts corruptly negotiated; and similar remedies.

Other internal reforms that might have been suggested are the elimination of a seniority rule and the establishment of a panel of chairmen to lessen the possibility of any individual member of Congress having enough power to be worth tempting, a self-denying ordinance which would prevent the attachment of riders to bills; delegation to the federal courts of power to pass on election-law violations; and so on.

But as long as there is so little determination to enforce laws already on the statute books—a sub-committee of the Senate has reported that Senator John Marshall Butler violated three or four state and federal laws in his campaign against Tydings, but no action has been taken against him—it is apparent that still more laws will not remedy the situation.

Indeed, the report concedes the point: "Veneration for the principle of government according to law has its inverse side—an erroneous assumption that what is lawful is right... (But) legality is not enough."

Since politics is but one phase of the social life of a people, it is not to be expected that reforms in this area will be sufficient. Furthermore investigations too narrowly focussed on formal government and politics have their dangers. More is involved, too, in the current concentration on "ethics" than a desire on the part of the Republicans to accumulate ammunition for the 1952 campaign. It is significant that many right-wing journals, news letters, and individuals whose devotion to democratic institutions has not been notable have enthusiastically capitalized on this opportunity to attack Congress and an Administration falsely described as "liberal." In the light of the lessons learned from Nazi techniques in discrediting the Weimar Republic, it is clear that Congress must not permit concentration on

"Everything's a racket today. Everybody has a racket of his own. The stock market is a racket. Why don't they make everything legal?"

This extreme but relevant question put to a committee investigating certain scandals in America is an index of the social ills with which that country is afflicted.

This article by Mr. H. H. Wilson, a member of the department of politics from Princeton University, throws a flood of light on conditions in a nation that seems to be "adrift as to moral standards".

The article reproduced from THE NATION discusses the dilemma that faces democracy, the reconciliation of personal and individual success with Social Welfare and morality.

It is of peculiar interest to India which is now faced with a similar problem, although it may not have reached the same proportions.

the unethical conduct of political or administrative officials to obscure more basic issues.

Part of the current emphasis on "ethics" comes from those who still seek to discredit both the New Deal and the concept of government as a device for meeting society's needs. Thus the WALL STREET JOURNAL finds that the present "moral decay" started in March 1933, and stems from the philosophy that "the public treasury belongs to him who gets there first." Although "there was

amount of so-called anti-social behaviour, it is time we recognized that certain aspects of the social structure generate conditions in which violations of social codes may actually constitute a normal response. Acceptance of this fact, however, is viciously opposed by those who seek to discredit and immobilize representative institutions.

In general, strong conservative opposition may be anticipated, since privilege and status are preserved by avoidance of basic analysis, while moral indignation is satisfied by inflicting occasional punishment on those who violate middle class property codes.

Thus it is most unlikely that the Cincinnati business man who launched a chain-letter campaign to boycott payment of income taxes until there is "a thorough house-cleaning of financial corruption in the federal government" would support a similar crusade, say, against those major corporations which have been repeatedly convicted of law violation or against business men who seek to buy "influence" in Washington.

RUTHLESS SELF-SEEKING

Others will charge that convincing evidence of widespread deterioration in social morale is lacking. To these the answer is two fold: that even if we have always had political corruption and ruthless self-seeking in our economic life, we have now reached a stage in our national development which demands the operation of a social ethic; and that the corruption revealed in recent years is more serious because it has sifted down to every level of society, even infiltrating institutions which once served, in theory at least, as guardians of public morals and ethical codes.

"Our world," writes Luther Gulick, "has moved so far and so fast in family life, in community life, in work relations, in economic affairs, in international affairs, that the standards of personal behaviour which we call morality and the relationships we call religion have had a hard time to keep up with events... America seems to be a nation not only adrift as to moral standards, trying to navigate with obsolete charts, but more adrift now than forty years ago."

When it becomes necessary for a police department to issue a handbook to teachers on how to detect the use of narcotics among minors, and to suggest that they report to the police any signs of narcotic addiction among their pupils, it behoves a society to take heed.

The Kefauver committee revealed some fairly sordid conditions, but the facts in the Senate report on "Sub-standard Housing and Rent; Gouging of Military Personnel" are in many ways more significant. Landlords charged members of the armed forces fabulous rents for slightly converted chicken coops, shacks made of whiskey bottles and beer cans, rickety garages, coal sheds, and ice houses. A shrewd clergyman rented a part of some former GOC barracks

for \$25 a month and sub-let it to two soldiers and their families for 148 dollars a month. The rents paid for these hovels, commonly without plumbing or utilities, were often from 100 to 500 per cent more than local civilians had previously paid. These landlords, be it noted, were "little people," not grasping capitalists. In the words of the report, "the only rule of thumb many landlords have heard of is 'get what you can.'" Can a complex, inter-dependent society continue to operate when such an ethic is widely accepted? Yet with our predilection for a devil theory of social behaviour, we continue to focus resentment on individuals and fail to direct it against the imperatives of a culture and a value system which produce this sort of behaviour.

A statement by Earl Puckett of Allied Stores Corporation, as reported in TIME, illustrates another facet of this ethic. In giving "stern" advice to a group of fashion experts, Puckett warned them that "basic utility cannot be the foundation of a prosperous apparel industry... We must accelerate obsolescence... It is our job to make women unhappy with what they have... You might call us 'merchants of unhappiness'... We must make these women so unhappy that their husbands can

fascinating reading to football and basketball players who have been charged with violating the moral code. With restraint the New York TIMES commented: "Some sharp practices were brought to light to the discredit of more than one educational institution."

Recently Dr. I. S. Ravdin, chief surgeon of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and Hospital, felt called upon to instruct the profession in "the responsibility of the surgeon in modern society." Specifically, he urged the profession to eliminate the following abuses:

overcharging of patients for surgical services; performance of "needless operations"; splitting of fees between the internist or general practitioner and the surgeon; calling in consultants in cases where it is unnecessary; "ghost surgery," in which the general practitioner employs a surgeon to perform operations in cases in which the surgeon had no part in deciding whether the operation was necessary.

The Medical Society of the State of New York in May, 1951, adopted a resolution condemning hospitals for extorting "kick-backs" from staff physicians.

When "anti-social" conduct becomes so characteristic and pervasive as this, we must examine the coercive nature of the culture itself. A culture which tries to hide or deny facts by moral pretensions that do not change the facts makes cynics of those who know the truth.

The Kefauver investigations made it clear that aberrant behaviour was due less to the lack of an ethical code than to the existence of a code which called for loyalty and responsibility only toward the individual's immediate group. This is not a response peculiar to "criminal" types. It applies to Congressmen, corporation officials, investment bankers, and ordinary citizens as well. A statement by Henry L. Bogert, a partner in Eastman, Dillon and Company, presented in the government's anti-trust suit against seventeen investment bankers, expressed a fairly common group code. Courtesy generally requires that you conduct business in a way so as not to make enemies, and if you think that a man, a firm, a

Ethical Standard Must Be Restored

find no happiness or peace in their excessive saving." Hardly a notable assist in the national fight against inflation!

Not even the existence of a national emergency can sublimate this kind of "primary group individualism," to the service of the great society. Thus despite recognition that military security requires the stockpiling of strategically scarce materials, Congress, responding to pressures from Western metal producers, forced the Munitions Board to buy American raw materials. Senator Elmer Thomas put it this way: "We're going to see to it that (the board) concentrates on buying stuff at home, even to the extent of paying more for it here." More recently the National Wool Growers' Association blasted a proposal by Defence Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson that the government certify a programme for the production of a wool substitute to protect the United States both against skyrocketing wool prices and serious shortages.

This "sickness of an acquisitive society" is not limited to what is normally thought of as commercial pursuits. The corruption and fever of self-seeking are to be found in all the institutions of society. Most revealing on this score is the General Accounting Office's "Report of Survey... Veterans' Education and Training Programme."

Here may be found examples of how city and state school boards and public and private schools and universities have cheated the Veterans' Administration and the Treasury. The report would make

friend of yours is engaged in doing a piece of business, it is not quite the polite thing to muscle in and upset the applecart.

A General Electric official defended Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson from attack by the N. A. M. in this way: "If they don't want Wilson what do they want? It seems to me that Charlie is trying to save them from themselves. I'm scared to death that some day he will blow up and leave, and if he does, our last bulwark in Washington is gone. These boys won't come to Washington to work with Wilson... and they won't let him work for them in their own best interests."

To ignore these realities is to indulge in utopian escapism or to compound cynicism. Short of a reformation of incentives and values for the individual the best that can be hoped for is a declining tolerance for the more obvious abuses. As a matter of fact, it is dangerous to raise public expectations beyond this. With Lawrence Frank we must recognize that "so long as our society has no clear aims of purposes but to grant individuals opportunity for self-aggrandizement, there is no reasonable basis for deprecating racketeering."

The basic dilemma derives from the fact that any reform appears as a challenge to those who wield effective power or enjoy privilege in our society. Every social institution which teaches human beings to cringe to those above and step on those below must be replaced by institutions which teach people to look each other straight in the face."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Pictorials Rule The Day

THE older school of collectors, not having such things as birds and bees and butterflies to collect, naturally enough went in for what was at hand — which, judged by modern standards, wasn't very much. Kings, queens, assorted presidents, a few dozen heraldic emblems and an odd scene from mother nature just about covered the field prior to 1870 or so.

Even though collectors were sprouting all over the place and the trade was flourishing like the green bay tree, governments continued, in their blissful ignorance, to bypass the hobby and to manufacture stamps for "postage only".

By modern standards all this was crass stupidity. Any one fairly keen on the hobby will know that present-day governments treat the collector with the same sort of deference which maiden aunts lavish on their pet poodles. Scarcely a set is produced but it meets the requirements not only of the postal authorities — who usually take second place — but of (a) adult collectors, (b) schoolboy collectors, (c) dealers, (d) budding artists and (e) those who complain irrespective of whether a stamp is good, bad or indifferent.

The last lot is catered for almost automatically, so the men in charge of stamp planning have to concentrate on the former groups. We may take them in order. The (a) chaps, instead of behaving like adults, generally indulge in the most childish quibbling. One section thinks that the stamps are too gaudy. The other thinks they are too drab for words. Both refuse to touch the things with a barge-pole — and both, in all probability rush out and place orders for the darn things the moment they are off the presses. And what is more, both are likely to be equally vehement in their denials when asked if they have bought them.

The second group — (b) for the schoolkids — are, surprisingly enough, even more complex an entity and even more hard to please. One kid will turn his nose up at a particular item with: "It's got an engine on it. I've got an engine already, so why get another?" This is simplification with a vengeance, and the collection of the person who indulges in it consists of 1 bird, 1 elephant, 1 camel, 1 steam ship, 1 sailing ship, etc. etc. In contrast to the character described above there will come his brother who takes anything and everything, lumping Mozambique "Fishes", Mao Tse Tung, British Colonials, Russian "Medals", definitive commemoratives, charities and bogus issues all together with a catholicity truly amazing.

This type is the backbone of the hobby, the answer to a dealer's prayer and the one reason why that harried person does not go into an untimely grave.

Black Sheep?

The (c) class of fellows — stamp dealers — are the black sheep of philately, according to most collectors. They baton on the credulity of unwary mugs, they are always trying to put over a fast one, they make a habit of selling stuff at a rupee which they refuse later to buy back at even an anna. In short, instead of being charitable fellows out to benefit the hobby in a spirit of monk-like devotion, they are mercenary gentlemen who refuse to live on fresh air and the thanks

ORIGINS OF THE "THEMATELIST"

AMONG PURISTS, DIE-HARDS, BOYS-OF-THE-OLD-BRIGADE AND THE CREME-DE-LA-CREME OF PHILATELY, THEMATIC COLLECTING HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CAUSE OF ARCHING OF THE EYEBROWS, THROWING UP OF HANDS IN HORROR AND A PRIME REASON FOR LOUD AND ANGRY EXPOSTULATIONS ON "WHAT IS PHILATELY COMING TO, ANYWAY!"

of collectors and insist on trying to enjoy three square meals a day.

In some queer fashion, however, they manage to serve collectors, and so the latter not only tolerate them, but actually encourage them. (Nowadays, of course, even governments have got to be awfully jealous of the dealer, so they have stepped in and started hawking stamps themselves, examples being the Russian and Czechoslovak stamp bureaus and the Crown Agents of unhallowed notoriety!)

The odding artists — group (d) — are fellows with a streak of Da Vinci in them. To them all stamps MUST in capitals — be "artistic". They seldom bother to find out anything about the peculiarities of stamp design. They rarely, if ever, realise that there are difficulties in cramming a panoramic view of Uncle Tom's Cabin into a space an inch square. They grumble that the stamp is too small, they grumble that it is too large — "like a blooming poster" — they wax wroth over symmetry, or the lack of it, and they generally send the designer, the printer and everyone connected with a new stamp to Hades the moment it is released. They claim that nothing but the Penny Black of Great Britain meets their artistic requirements, or may go to the other extreme and claim that modern Russians are beautiful and everything else horrid.

With all this opinion and counter-opinion it is a wonder that philately has at all managed to flourish. But it has — despite loud denunciations of ramps, forgeries, reprints, trade slumps, restricted issues, excessive surcharges, wangles on the part of governments and a thousand other off-colour tactics real or imaginary that never see the light of day.

Too Many Heads

The nature of the hobby is such that any particular issue can cater to every kind of taste, can run counter to several and can still appeal to enough people to make it a paying proposition for the dealer and a source of satisfaction to the collector whose album it adorns.

Thematic collecting, or thematically, as it is often called nowadays, owed its immediate origin to the surfeit of 'heads' from which philately was soon suffering, and to the desire on the part of various governments to vary the monotony. Rows of kings' heads and queens' heads and the heads of presidents and potentates got to be terribly dull when nothing else adorned the album. A few "numeral" issues and some armorial designs were certainly not sufficiently attractive to break the deadly sameness of these issues.

Countries like North Borneo and Liberia, after experimenting with "heads", suddenly switched over to pictorials and

found their revenues going up and up. Unfortunately, they well-nigh killed the goose that laid the golden eggs by indulging in every shady tactic imaginable, with the result that very soon he stamps of these places — and others that followed their unsavoury example — were saleable only to juveniles and those few carefree adults to whom pictures mattered to the exclusion of all else.

Several people of course threw up their hands in horror at the converting of their albums into a miniature zoo. Others realized, with some foresight, that if the trend was not overdone, it would do the hobby a world of good. Excess kills itself in the long run, and may of the countries that followed the patterns of Liberia and North Borneo, realised, in due course, that pictorials could be used to add flavour to the collection but that the bulk of stamps in any album should always be more orthodox in their appeal.

The pictorial, as we know it today, evolved gradually. Successive generations of designers profited from the mistakes of their forerunners and produced work of a constantly increasing standard of excellence. The few nations which stuck doggedly to their policy of "straight" issues came to realise, at last, that they were cutting their own noses to spite their face.

Centenaries

A very bold step was taken during the 'thirties when several British Colonies issued various "Centenary" sets in commemoration of outstanding local events. There was some initial hostility, but the great majority of collectors heaved a sigh of relief that at last their albums had acquired a touch of brightness.

The pictorial has made such rapid headway during recent years, that almost every foreign nation has adopted it, while the British Colonies with very few exceptions, have learned to combine the orthodox "King's Head" with a pictorial background.

It is a safe bet that if "key-plates" and "kings" had been maintained for the bulk of the British Colonies during the reign of George VI, his stamps would not be one-tenth as popular with collectors as they actually are.

From pictorials into thematically is but a single step. It is obvious that if a hundred different colonies choose pictorial subjects, some are bound to overlap. One issue will feature native products, another the inhabitants of the place, others the fauna of the locality. With every gathering together of a similar group, you have a separate "thematic" collection.

While the fascination of thematic collecting lies primarily in the pictorial attractiveness of the stamps, there is another factor which is equally vital; their informative and educative value. There is little doubt that any fairly

serious study of a competently built-up thematic collection is bound to enlarge one's knowledge of men and matters and the world in general.

It is one thing to be vaguely aware that there are dwarfs as well as giants in the primitive areas of the world; it is quite another to know their characteristics, to be familiar with their customs, to have at one's fingertips their dress, their religion and their manner of livelihood. All this and more is likely to result if one takes a more than ordinary interest in a thematic collection devoted to the primitive races of the world.

If one is a connoisseur of hats, on the other hand, the variety of headgear that has been featured in philately is truly amazing. From turbans to tricorns, from crowns and coronets to cocked hats—all these can be found in the world of stamps, not in snigles, but in literally hundreds in every shape, size and variety imaginable.

Place For All

And if one is inclined to believe that there must soon be an end to this manner of collection, and that completion is a fairly trifling matter, nothing could be farther from the truth. Just a couple of weeks ago there was advertised in London a thematic collection housed in fifteen large albums. The number of stamps in the vast lot was not stated, but the immense variety of different pictorial subjects can be guessed from the fact that despite the absence of long sets with the same design—only one stamp from any series with the same designs was included—the following MAIN groups were dealt with.

Aeronautics; architecture; religious edifices of all kinds; religious personages and subjects; forts and fortifications; animals, birds, fish and insects; fruits, crops, flowers and other produce of the earth; seas and shipping; soldiers, sailors, air-men and other warriors; battles; the result of war and Red Cross stamps; dams, bridges and other peace-time construction projects; rail transport; mechanical land transport; animal transport; heraldic subjects symbols of various kinds; children and the young idea; hobbies and pastimes; competitive sport; maps; wonders of nature; explorations and discovery; authors, poets, painters; music and musicians; legend and myth; industry; posts and telegraphs, stamps on stamps; coins on stamps; the races of man; costumes; human habitations; monuments to man; Portrait Gallery of Famous Personages.

It can be seen that the bulk of these MAIN groups can very easily be subdivided into several smaller sections. Costumes, for instance, includes a sub-group on 'hats'. Aeronautics includes airplanes, airships, balloons, aviators, gliders and pioneers of the Air. Even the sub-group 'animals' is capable of further detailed treatment — horses, for instance, can be collected by the hundred, both real and symbolic, on the farm, on the race track, with riders and without.

The best and most comprehensive section of this particular collection is, of course, the last. Humanity is a vast field, in all conscience, and even the most outstanding of the personages who have contributed to human progress or retarded it—must run into the thousands. This being so, it can be imagined how many of the leading lights of the trades and professions, how many of the lesser luminaries and how many persons with purely local fame can be accommodated in

RECENT ISSUE FROM ISRAEL



Sweden 'Petri' Issue

A set of two stamps is likely to be issued some time in April in connection with the fourth centenary of the death of the Swedish Reformer Olaus Petri. One value will be the inland post denomination of 25 ore.

When Gustavus Vasa introduced the Protestant church into Sweden, he was supported by Olaus Petri and his brother Laurentius Andrae. Olaus was also responsible for the first translation of the Bible into Swedish, an event which was noted on stamps in 1941. There is no known portrait of the religious reformer in existence, so the design of the proposed stamp will probably take the form of something symbolic or may be drawn from a monument erected in his honour some years ago.

'ROYAL VISITS' UNISSUED

THREE VALUES were to be issued by Australia on the occasion of the visit by Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to the Commonwealth. Due to the sudden death of King George VI, the stamps have had to be cancelled, but they had already been prepared and advance illustrations have already appeared in the British philatelic press.

The 3½d denomination bore a portrait of the new Queen, the 7½d and 1½ values showed her with the Duke. The stamps were inscribed Royal Visit 1952 and were monogrammed 'P' and 'E' in the upper corners.

Argentina

In the near future the Argentine will be issuing a 1.80 peso stamp on the occasion of the regions of the Chaco and La Pampa being elevated to the status of provinces. Details of colour and subject will be given later, but probability is that the stamp will feature of the territories.

the albums of the subject collector.

Thematic collecting is one of the fields of philately where there is never a likelihood of boredom. Something new all the time—that is the keynote. And, most important of all, one need not be a millionaire to take up themes of one kind or another. Even if one likes ships and is not able to afford early types of British Guiana, one can still take up shipping at this stage and be reasonably certain that within a few years at least, some dozens of vessels will have been added to the list.

From being a fad to be sneered at, or at best grudgingly patronised, thematically at last seems to have come into its own.

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PUBLIC NOTICES**BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.**

Admission in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil and Municipal Engineering leading to B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree, of the Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

THE NEXT SESSION starts on the 9th July, 1952. The course covers four years in the College and one year on Practical Training in a recognised workshop. Application for admission on prescribed form available from the Principal, Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras upto 30-4-52, on receipt of a Crossed Postal Order for Rupees Three only, payable to the Banaras Hindu University at the Hindu University Post Office, will be received duly filled in upto 15th May, 1952. Minimum qualification is Intermediate or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with a minimum of 50 percent marks in each subject as well in the aggregate of all subjects. Age limit 21 years. Students appearing at the Intermediate or equivalent examination with above subjects, may also apply. Students have to reside in the University Hostels. Monthly expenses including lodging, boarding and Tuition fees come to about rupees one hundred and twenty only. Full details of the course including syllabuses etc. will be forwarded by registered post on receipt of Rs. 1/8/- This money may be sent by Postal Order or money order. Stamps will not be accepted. If the amount for application form or Regulation is sent by Money Order, the full address of the remitter and full details of requirement should be written legibly in the money order coupon.

(1844)

3 AUXILIARY CO-OP CONFERENCES

BOMBAY, Saturday: Three Auxiliary Co-operative Conferences were held here yesterday in connection with the forthcoming first Indian Co-operative Congress which will be inaugurated by Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister.

The conferences discussed co-operative marketing and trading, co-operative insurance and consumers co-operation and problems connected with these different branches of the co-operative movement.

The last conference of the series on co-operative banking will be held on Sunday.

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 23 (PTI): Mr. Walter Scott, Managing Director of "The Manchester Guardian" is arriving here tomorrow.

FOR THE HOLY DIP

Shivaratri is a day of fasting and prayers, and as a day which marks the departure of winter is an occasion for a dip in the holy sea. These women are among the thousands who flocked to Chowpatty on Saturday.

Plea For Strengthening India's Merchant Navy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. M. A. MASTER, Bombay shipping expert, yesterday emphasised the need for building up a powerful Indian mercantile marine to maintain India's independence and build up her maritime strength.

Mr. Master, who was broadcasting from the All India Radio, said that India's coastline extended over 4,000 miles, and that she had now a very large import and export trade, exceeding 20 million tons. "We cannot, therefore, do without a merchant navy of our own," he added.

Tracing the history of modern shipping in India, Mr. Master said 33 Indian shipping companies came into existence in Bombay alone up to April 1927. Their authorized capital exceeded Rs. 22 crores. Almost all of them had been wiped out from the seas by strangling rate-wars carried on by the British shipping interests, he said.

Mr. Master quoted Mahatma Gandhi's saying: "Indian shipping had to perish so that British shipping might flourish."

He said that Indians invested over Rs. 20 crores in a hazardous industry like shipping during the last few years. Our shipping companies had increased from nine to 23. Our gross registered tonnage at the end of the war

was 75,000 tons. On January 1, 1952 it stood at 3,90,707 tons.

NEGLECTIBLE TONNAGE

Mr. Master said that as we were carrying only five per cent of our maritime trades in international waters, we have a long lee-way before our merchant navy could carry at least 50 per cent of the overseas trade.

The Indian tonnage was not even half a per cent of the world tonnage in shipping of 87 million tons, Mr. Master said. India could no longer ignore her responsibility to add rapidly a substantial number of deep sea ships to her present tonnage, he added.

Mr. Master said that India had been paying a colossal yearly tribute by way to freight to the foreign flag for the import of food-grains alone. A strong merchant marine "will not only enable the Government to conserve their exchange resources but it will also assist the country in establishing abiding equilibrium in its balance of payment position," he concluded.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Mag Shud Vad 14 2008
Muslim: Jamad Ul Awal 27 1371
Parsi: Shehrewar 25 1321
Sunrise 7-2 A.M., Sunset 6-43 P.M.
High tide 11-10 23-54 Low tide 5-22 17-12

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SHREE VIJAM MITRA MANDAL: Hon. Dr. K. M. Munshi will distribute certificates and prizes to successful candidates in the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti Examination, Bal Kakubai Lalji Dayal High School, Sandhurst Road, 8-30 a.m.

GOREGAON TENANTS ASSOCIATION: General Body Meeting, Goregaon Talkies 9 a.m.

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA: City Council Meeting, Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, 9 a.m.

FIFTH KONKANI CONFERENCE: Resumed session, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Opening ceremony of Bal Bhuvan by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Charni Road, Gardens, 4-30 p.m.

GUJARATI RESEARCH SOCIETY: Rani Maharaj Singh will visit the Free Family Health Centre, Khar, 10th Road, 5-30 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Feb. 24

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. Bhal Malji, L. G. songs, 8-15 B. V. Jadhav, Khayal, 11-45 Vasundhara Shrikhande, Khayal, 12-15 p.m. For Women (Gujarati), 1-10 Hazara Singh Guitar, 1-40 The Week's Programmes, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon, "Prom." 5-30 B. V. Jadhav Khayal, 6-10 Hazara Singh Guitar, 6-30 Vasundhara Shrikhande Khayal, 7 Bhal Malji, L. G. Songs, 7-20 Air Trio, 7-30 Rag Hanskinkini by Baban Manjrekar, 7-45 For Industrial Workers, 8-30 Vasundhara Shrikhande Khayal, 8-45 Bhal Malji L. G. Songs, 9-15 Karnatic Music T. N. Swaminatha Pillai Flute, 9-45 We Present, 10 Azim Lewis Pianoforte, 10-30 Ginette Neveu (Violin) and the Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskima.

VARIATIONS

8 a.m. Hazara Singh Guitar, 8-45 Shanta Bedekar, L. M. Songs, 11 Ap Ki Pasand, 12-15 p.m. "Gunjan", Musical feature in Hindi by D. N. Devesh, 1 Shanta Bedekar Bhavgeet, 1-30 Ravi Shankar Sharma Geet, 1-50 Khadim Husain Khayal, 5-30 For Children (Marathi), 6 Sahadev Parab and Party L. M. Songs, 6-20 For the Villages (Marathi), 6-50 For the Villages (Kannada), 8-15 Shanta Bedekar Bhavgeet 8-30 Vishesh Amantran Se talk in Hindi, 8-45 Replies to Listener's Letters, 9 Ravishankar Sharma Geet, 9-30 Radio Trailer (Marathi), 9-45 R. V. Jadhav Khayal, 10 Khadim Husain Khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

(250m.-326.1 m)

8-15 a.m. Mirabai Badkar (Vilambit and Drut Khayal), 9 Programme in Gujarati for Children, 6 p.m. Tapubhai M. Mistry (Bhajan), 6-20 Mukta Vaidya (Suresh Gandhi raacit geeto), 6-35 Aaje aa (Ahmedabad only), 7 Mirabai Badkar (Khayal), 7-15 Mukta Vaidya (Geeto), 7-35 Swar Vilas (Baroda only), 8 Mirabai Badkar (Thumri), 8-30 Apani Pasandgi (Baroda only), 8-30 Bharatiya Sangeet (Ahmedabad only) 9-15 Geet Trayi (Sung by Mukta Vaidya), 9-30 Mirabai Badkar (Vilambit and Drut Khayal).

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE / 4-15 p.m. Sports Round-up, 5 English Magazine, 5-30 Calling All Forces 6-45 Melody from The Stars, 7-45 Concerto, 8-45 International Communism, 9 Ray's a Laugh, 9-45 London's Forum, 10-15 Sunday Service, 11 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE

6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia, 7-30 News and News Talk, 7-45 Bachchon ke Lie, 8-15 Radio se Angrezi, 8-25 In se Miliye, 8-35 Ap ke Jawab Men, 8-45 The News and 'London Letter'.

CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright 8 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of the Pioneers, 9 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen-friends' Corner, 9-30 Choice of the People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11 Hindi programmes, 12 noon Modern Con-

cert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 1 Close down.

5 p.m. Hindi programmes, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Music from Latin America, 7-30 Waltzes of the Day, 8 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau), 9 Theatre of the Air, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close down.

CHILDREN'S CENTRE

On February 24, 1952 at 10-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a radio report on the opening ceremony of the Children's Library and Recreation Centre, Charni Road Gardens. The report will include excerpts from speeches by the President and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bombay State.

SPECIAL MUSIC PROGRAMME

Nisar Hussain Khan famous for Tarana and Tappa and son of Fida Hussain Khan of Badayun will broadcast music from All India Radio, Bombay on February 24, at 1-30 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on Bombay B (353 and 61.98 metres).

On February 24 at 9-45 p.m., All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in English on 'Reflections on returning to India after 15 years' by Mr. S.H. Wood.

The programme can be heard on Bombay A (244 and 61.98 metres).

Widespread Rain In Assam**ALL-INDIA WEATHER**

POONA, Feb. 23.

Following is the weather summary for Saturday:

Summary of observations recorded at 8/30 a.m. I.S.T.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, south Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, and have occurred locally in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar east Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnad, Mysore and Malabar and South Kanara. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Gangetic West Bengal, the hills of the Punjab (India), west Uttar Pradesh, coastal Andhra Desa and Rayalaseema.

Following is the daily weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	89	54	0	0-0.1
Allahabad	78	55	0	0-0.6
Belgaum	92	64	0	0.3-0.1
BOMBAY	85	67	0	0-0.2
Delhi	72	50	0	1.0-0.8
Madras	86	76	0	0.1-1.0
Calcutta	84	68	0	0-1.3
Patna	77	63	0.1	0.4-0.9
Poona	93	55	0	0-0.1

FAMINE AREAS IN RAYALASEEMA**A.P.C.C. Chief's Talks In Madras**

MADRAS, Feb. 23 (UPI): Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, who has just returned from a tour of the famine areas in Rayalaseema, met the Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, the Revenue Minister, Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, and the Finance Minister Mr. A. B. Shetty, this morning and apprised them of the situation prevailing in those areas. He told the Ministers that relief measures should be expeditiously put through, including the supply of grain, fodder and water in the scarcity areas.

Delhi Talks On Hyderabad Cabinet

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 23. (UPI): Swami Ramanand Tirth, former President of the Hyderabad State Congress is leaving for Delhi tomorrow on urgent summons from Delhi.

The Swami, it is reported, has been called to participate in the "Ministry-making" talks in Delhi, where Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister-Designate, and Mr. D. G. Bindu, President of the Pradesh Congress along with his two General Secretaries are already present. Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister, is also expected to leave for Delhi tomorrow.

MADHIRA, Feb. 23 (PTI):—

People from the neighbouring Guntur District and Rayalaseema of Madras are coming here in large numbers in search of employment. This influx has added to the already difficult food situation in the place consequent on the failure of the monsoon.

Remarkable achievement

Business in force: Rs. 9 Crores
Life Business "1950": Rs. 2 Crores
Assets : Rs. 1 Crores

TRANSACTS: LIFE • FIRE
MOTOR • WISC. ACCIDENT
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THE **ANDHRA**
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AMERICAN THRILLER IS NO CHASE OF CLUES: ONLY STRING OF CORPSES

THE thriller as an art-form (though many will dispute its right to that) has a respectable genealogy. Its roots are in the psychology which produces the fairy-story and the folk-tale. It evolved out of a romantic protest against the rationalist mish-mash of the XVIII century.

The adventure-story, the horror novels of Mrs. Radcliffe, the penny-dreadful and the shilling-shocker with its blood-and-thunder drama as well as the glossy productions of a Dashiell Hemmett or a Raymond Chandler only utilise the subterranean undercurrent of violence which runs through our civilization, garnish and refurbish it with a semblance of life—a stream-lined and rather glib simplification of life at that—and present it with the gusto of a modern fable. They reproduce in modern terms the struggle for survival in a competitive world at its worst: the whole game seems to be played out and the rules of the game are dictated by the exigencies of circumstances. They give a new twist to the literature of escape in the sense that they utilise the existing archetypes or patterns of violence but invert the values of particular age and interpret in terms of power alone. The revolver or the machine-gun is substituted for Gyges' ring, the Aladdin's lamp and the corn every jinn; the whole world is inverted in order to prove that life of the individual within social frame-work is based on violence—the short-cut to success every sense of the word.

SYMBOLIC ACTION

Psychologically the roots of the thriller lie in utilising the break of violence in every one of us, in the recognition of the act that to knock a thing down especially if it is cocked at an arrogant angle is a deep delight to the blood. We symbolically imitate the action of the trigger-happy characters and by this symbolic action find an outlet, a sublimated outlet for the murderous impulses in our own personality. Moreover the thriller utilises,

Presents Picture Of Life Without Moral Or Human Judgement

BY JYOTISWARUP SAXENA

though in a naive and a child-like way, the devices of tragedy; the attraction and the attention demanded by the thriller is based upon our tragic awareness of consequences upon suspense and climax, as a part of the quest. Though this awareness is not emotionally developed, or intellectually cultivated as in Dostoevsky's CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, yet it has a brutal finality and a terrific vigour about it. The thriller gives us the facts of the case with an almost lethal directness and cuts the emotions out.

The note of violence is a pervasive note even in serious fiction. Oedipus on a certain level is a murder-story, with its detective, its culprits and its clues. One might find it working ruthlessly though unconsciously in the novels of Balzac, Dostoevsky, Dickens and Tolstoy. The quest is for a hidden reality upon which the fate of the characters somehow or other depends, and this quest is shown on all its possible levels and with all its possible repercussions on human destiny.

FUNCTION OF VIOLENCE

But in serious fiction violence is merely a deeper symbol of the human situation. Through violence the serious writer brings out the collapse of the inner world of emotions and the intellect. Under certain circumstances when no other fields of significant action are open to human beings, violence becomes the only gesture by which Man can assert the primacy of his existence and triumph over his isolation by willing to surrender the choice of existence to a meaningless nightmare. Violence in this case is perhaps a conventional imitation of the general collapse, a symbol of

Man's inarticulateness in the face of circumstances. It is a significant and inhuman protest against the limitations of his field of creative action by forces over which he has no control.

In the world of Hemingway and Faulkner, Sartre and Camus, Steinbeck and Moravia violence is perhaps the only gesture by which perhaps the inarticulate world of human beings, gradually throttled by emotional, intellectual and social juggernauts, can assert itself. For instance Monsieur Marcel Aymé's recent CHEMINS DES ECOLIERS deals with two young heroes who make a black-market coup during the wartime meat-shortage by murdering aged prostitutes and selling them by the pound.

The hells of Bernanos, the devils of Kafka, the inky cloak and the skull-and-bones mask which has been substituted for human variety and the emotions in the modern novel, the cess-pool called Man in Sartre, indicate perhaps that we are living in a thriller-age. The roots of the thriller are in the general conditions of catastrophe, in the eventual collapse of a crumbling moral and social order.

LIFE AND POWER

The popularity of the thriller today is perhaps due to the fact that we have blundered into a cynical and ironical denial of Man's humanity, rationality and wisdom. A thriller does not use violence creatively to illumine life. It is more or less an assertion of the fact that Life is based on violence, on perversion, on the limited and blind impulses of sex and greed, and ultimately on power and nothing else.

The race is always to the swift, the prize to the strong, and the innocents always suffer. Mere innocence is not enough against a gunman's bullets or a murderer's poison. Innocence without power is dangerous; power without innocence may get you somewhere, but you must arm yourself with the big stick if you want to survive.

The American thriller is however a new form in crime-fiction. The English thriller, whether it is politically reactionary as in Phillips Oppenheim or in John Buchan, or whether it is modern and politically up-to-date—as in Eric Ambler with his Russian agent Zaleshoff, is a simple tale of adventure and only incidentally contains a detective problem. Sudden death in the English thriller is only a taken-for-granted convention which leads us to the quest or the detective problem.

NOT SO THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN THRILLER IS BASED ON A REALISTIC PORTRAYAL OF VIOLENT EVENTS, AS WELL AS A COMMENT ON CERTAIN CORRUPT ASPECTS OF AMERICAN LIFE (GRAFT AND GANGSTERS), A REVERSE VARIETY OF ESCAPE-LITERATURE IN THE SENSE THAT IT RUNS AMUCK INTO THE VERY BLOOD AND GUTS OF VIOLENCE WITHOUT THE VEIL OF GENTILITY WHICH WE FIND IN THE ENGLISH GENRE. There are about thirty mur-

ders in Dashiell Hemmett's RED HARVEST. In fact the American thriller sets the tone where the world of human motives is ruthlessly and without any hypocrisy limited by the desire for money, for individual power, and by sex. And the whole dans macabre of sexual pervers, dipsomaniacs, man-eaters, spiders, drunks, vampires, and nymphomaniacs with trigger-happy morns and hard-boiled crooks gleefully jogs along the path of murder and broken ribs till the whole of life seems to be littered by corpses. There is no logic, no deduction, no motive, no sense in the killings. Murder in the American thriller is a kind of an existentialist, wanton act. There is no paper-chase of clues, only a string of corpses. And for real life one is projected into the hot-house air of café-society, millionaires, and honky-tonks.

WHY SHOOTING?

The detective discovers his murderer by a kind of a mystic force, by the unseen finger of Fate. The mystic hunch takes the place of Sherlock Holmes' magnifying-glass. Perhaps this is inevitable where one does not shoot for reasons, but just because one has a revolver in his hands. The whole scheme of violence is irrational, and so the detective too has to play the game and rely on his intuition. In fact, one might go on to say that the American thriller is the thriller of irrationality based on the cracking-up of individuals under the tremendous pace of change and a feeling of maladjustment with the environment. This irrationality erupts in the thriller in its reliance on masochism, sadism, and sexual perversion for excitement.

Dashiell Hemmett and the hard-boiled school take a curiously uninhibited view of sex. But sex too is reduced to the level of the mechanical, the irrational, the naive, and for the sex-thriller, a sheer prankishness or naughtiness of the shocker, is substituted.

But Hemmett's theme of violence and perversion is perhaps a part of the American life which he describes. The American thriller has its roots in the lopsided development of American society. Its penchant for the romanticism of destruction, its attraction for a nostalgia of dirt, and its return to the savage, uninhibited violence of a pioneering society tearing through the jungles of desires to a haven of material prosperity and discarding in the process all the rules of the civilised game, perhaps has its roots in the history of America herself—in its change from a primitive to a highly industrialised state with an inevitable strain on the pattern of social relationships.

RESTRAINT OF LAW

European society has somehow or the other kept its social and moral taboos intact (though one might say that it hardly believes in them) perhaps because of its reverence for the age-old tradition of Western Humanism. And when under capitalism such laws are abandoned, such values discarded, complete ruthlessness and absolute anarchy in the conduct of personal and public relations must result. Western Humanism does not permit such ruthless use of violence or the simple use of force in the elimination of the enemies of capitalism as the ruling class would like to use. The individual is safeguarded by law, and law is not only respected but revered because of the values which it upholds, which are the values of Western Civilization.

America has no such living tradition of humanism. The

The American thriller sets the tone where the world of human motives is ruthlessly and without any hypocrisy limited by the desire for money, for individual power, and by sex. And the whole dans macabre of sexual pervers, dipsomaniacs, man-eaters, spiders, drunks, vampires, and nymphomaniacs with trigger-happy morns and hard-boiled crooks gleefully jogs along the path of murder and broken ribs till the whole of life seems to be littered by corpses. There is no logic, no deduction, no motive, no sense in the killings....

In this incisive analysis Prof. Saxena points out that the norm of the American thriller is the norm of a false and cheap romanticism with violence and sex.

American thriller grew up as a mass-art, and was nourished on the mythology of the tough-man, in which virtue and wickedness were merely a function of degrees of toughness—the ability of the individual to survive at all costs, and have a nice time before he is crushed by the forces of violence in his own society. And the writer of the American thriller only puts forward the picture of life as he sees it without drawing any conclusions, without any moral or human judgment. Graft, police and political corruption, the ambivalent love-hate themes of sex, the gun or a flask of whisky in the hip-pocket, and a total unconcern with the individual qua individual, these are his metier, and I am afraid he does make a powerful use of them. But the really hard-boiled air conceals a nervous sentimentality, a kind of an inverted sexual sentimentality which implies only tacitly a mild moral judgment.

THE NORM OF THE AMERICAN THRILLER IS THE NORM OF A FALSE AND CHEAP ROMANTICISM WITH VIOLENCE AND SEX.

Training Dogs To Obey

Barbara Woodhouse is a dog lover who is also a motorist and doctor's wife and in her last two capacities she has become increasingly conscious of the casualties caused by allowing uncontrolled dogs to wander. Instead of merely thinking "What a pity it all is!" she took active steps to combat the dog menace and after watching a Beginners' Obedience Class for all breeds of dog at a recent show decided to teach her seven-month-old Great Dane puppy, Juno, how to behave. Three weeks after this Juno earned a Very Highly Commended certificate at a dog show and is now a model of obedience who will sit, stand, lie, play or remain stock-still to order. Training her needed patience, perseverance, and lots of praise when she did as she was told.

Clubs are now being started all over Britain to teach dogs simple obedience and the dog owners the art of handling their pets. Mrs. Woodhouse is giving the benefit of her experience to these clubs.

Nearly a thousand people belong to the clubs already and they find that training their pets does not mean giving up hours of their free time but consists of teaching their dogs to know quite clearly when they can play and when they cannot. "A trained dog," said Mrs. Woodhouse, "can have all the fun in the world and still be obedient when called upon."

Dogs must not be trained with tit-bits or they will expect them always and will not do anything unless they have them. They must be made to work for the love of the thing and given praise and love in return. If every dog had this elementary training and stopped and sat every time its owner stopped, the number of road accidents in Britain would be considerably reduced, for one in six of them are caused by dogs. "Keep them as pets and companions," said Mrs. Woodhouse, "but see they do no harm to others. Paying 7/6d a year for a right to cause trouble to your dog licence does not give you the fellows."

UNCLE JOE'S SECRET



Long in the Minneapolis Tribune

PERSIAN PROVERBS

If you wish to be wise, behold yourself in the mirror of other men. Beware of the fool who thinks himself wise.

Do you wish your enemy to remain ignorant of your secret? Then do not reveal it to your friend.

Better down than ask help of a frog.

Better a worldly man who is humble than an arrogant pietist with his eyes fixed on the next world.

There is no greater fool than he who persists in treating an acquaintance who has risen from humble circumstances in the same manner after as before his advancement.

LAVY PINTO CLOCKS 11 SECS. FOR 100 M.

Many Records Broken In Madras Athletics

MADRAS, Feb. 23 (PTI).

ASIA'S reigning champion, Lavy Pinto of Bombay established today that he is still the fastest man in India when he won the 100 metres sprint event in the 15th Indian Olympic Games here.

But his timing of 11 seconds was 0.3 seconds more than his effort in the heats yesterday when he clocked 10.7 seconds which was 0.1 second better than his Asiatic record of 10.8 seconds. He made amends in the 200 metres heats today when he timed 21.9 second beating the existing record of 22.1 seconds created by Pritam Singh of Patiala in 1944, the present All-India record for 100 metres is 10.5 seconds but it was created by a non-nation-R. E. Kittoo of Ceylon in 1946. The best timing so far recorded by Indian nations for this event is 10.8 second jointly held by Pinto and K. Nunes of U.P.

Another new record was created when young Nilima Ghose of Bengal ran the 80 metres hurdles in 13.1 records in the heats yesterday. Miss Ghose clocked the same timing today when she won the final. The previous record was 13.3 seconds held by Miss Gilbert of Bombay since 1942.

Bengal "Tops" Swimming Events

Bengal won the Swimming Championships of the Fifteenth Indian Olympic Games here today by scoring the maximum numbers of fifty-seven points. Bombay was second with forty points and Madras got eight points.

Bombay's ace swimmer Miss Dolly Nazir stole the show today also, by winning both the finals held for women, but she did not have much opposition during these two days as Bharati Saha and Arati Saha of Bengal were her only rivals in almost all the events. Miss Nazir competed in five events and won all of them. India's Olympic swimmer Bimal Chandra of Bengal, who won the 1500 metres free style yesterday, added two more victories to his list by winning the two hundred metres free style and four hundred metres free style today.

A.A.F.I. Office Bearers

MADRAS, Feb. 23 (PTI) General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, has been unanimously elected president of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India at the half yearly meeting of the Federation here last night.

Other office-bearers elected are: Vice-Presidents: Mr. S. M. Mohin-ul-Haq, and Raja Balinder Singh, Honorary Secretary: Mr. M. C. Dhawan and Treasurer: Mr. P. K. Mathur.

In appreciation of his 25 years' service to the cause of Olympic and athletic work Mr. G. D. Sondhi, the retiring President has been nominated honorary life president of the Federation. It has also been decided to present him a silver salver by all the athletic associations of India with autographs of Presidents and Secretaries of the respective Associations.

HOCKEY

Lloyd's Reclamation: 4-15 p.m. Final Women's trial match; 5-30 p.m. Central Railway 'A' vs. Sikh Regt. (Ambala) (Invitation Tournament).

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana: 3-30 p.m. Western India Championship. C.C.I.: 7-30 a.m. C.C.I. Open Tournament.

Budge Patty Beats Neilson

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPA): Defending champion Billy Talbert plays Lorne Main of Canada and Wimbledon champion Dick Savitt meets former Wimbledon title holder Budge Patty Saturday in the Men's Singles finals at the National Indoor Tennis Championships.

In the women's semi-finals defending champion Nanny Chaffee plays third-seeded Althea Gibson and second-ranked Pat Todd meets Britain's Patricia Ward, top-seeded foreign woman player.

Patty outlasted Danish champion Kurt Nielson 6-4, 20-18, 7-5 in the quarter finals play on Friday. The Patty-Nielson struggle was one of the best of the quarter finals matches. Nielson produced fine overhand shots and volleys but Patty dominated many of the exchanges with his ground strokes.

In the women's matches Mrs. Kiner advanced with an 8-6, 6-1 triumph over Edna Salichs and Miss Gibson ousted Helen Fletcher of Britain 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

HASSETT'S KNOCK HELPS VICTORIA

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters): An undefeated innings of 139 runs by Australian test captain Lindsay Hassett, helped Victoria to take a first innings lead of forty-one with seven wickets in hand over South Australia on the record day of their Sheffield Shield match here today.

South Australia were dismissed yesterday for 222 and Victoria had replied with 263 for three wickets by the close today.

Hassett's century was his 22nd for Victoria. He monopolised the steady but limited bowling and hit fourteen fours, delighting the crowd with an exhibition of straight-driving and free scoring.

McDonald, Victorian opening bat, scored 29 to bring his aggregate to 774 the highest of the Australian season. But Hassett only ten to pass him.

MORE GOLD MEDALS FOR FINLAND

OSLO, Feb. 23 (UPA): Finland grabbed both gold medals in the only two events of the next to last day of the competition in the Winter Olympics Saturday—the 40 kilos cross country ski relay and the 10 kilos ski race for ladies.

The Finns took all the three medals in the ladies event and an easy first in the relay, in which the United States team, entered mainly for experience, finished last.

Olympic Speed Skating Champion Loses

BRANDBU, Norway, Feb. 23 (UPA): Ken Henry of the United States, winner of the Olympic 500-metre speed skating event, Saturday lost a race in the same distance to Norwegian Fin Hødt and K. Takabayashi of Japan at an invitational meet here.

The results of the 500-metre spring were: First, Fin Hødt, Norway, 43.5 seconds; Second, K. Takabayashi, Japan, 44 seconds; third, Ken Henry 44.1 seconds.

Norwegian Skiing

OSLO, Feb. 23 (UPA): While Scandinavians hotly argued about the famous Holmenkollen jump, an American who used to be a Scandinavian himself got off a long lead that almost gave this winter sports crazy town another topic of conversation on Saturday.

60-year old King Haakon and 150,000 of his subjects will journey to Holmenkollen, on the fringe of the town, Sunday to witness the blue ribbon event of the Norwegian skiing year and the last competition of the Winter Olympics—the ski jump.

They will go there with Fokke on their minds. For, the man who came from Brooklyn by way of Lokkenverk, Norway, where he was born, got off one of the longest jumps of the last big training session Friday. It was not marked, but it looked well over 60 metres—the record is 71.

W. I. Tennis

SKONECKI WILL MEET CLARK IN FINAL

Shirley Fry And Laura Woodbridge Recover

BOMBAY, Saturday.

STRAIGHT CLARK (America) and Wladislov Skonecki (Poland) qualified to meet in the men's singles final of the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships beating G. Vasant (India) and Don Tregonning (Australia) respectively at the Bombay Gymkhana today.

The women's doubles final between Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) and Miss Laxmi Merchant (India) and Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) and Miss Laura Woodbridge (India) was unfinished due to falling light after each side took a set and Miss Hart and Miss Merchant led 3-1 in the final set.

Vasant and Jimmy Mehta scored a fluent victory over Clark and K. B. Madan to enter the men's doubles finals where they were joined by Skonecki and his German partner Horst Hermann. The latter beat the young Australian combination Peter Cawthorn and Don Tregonning, after a gruelling struggle in the 32nd game.

The women's doubles final took a dramatic turn when Miss Hart and Miss Merchant after taking the first set 6-4 were leading 5-4 in the second and 40-love on Miss Hart's service. A series of errors

by the Central European won the issue after a close go at 10-8.

Results were:—

Women's Doubles Final

K. Miss Doris Hart and Miss Laxmi Merchant versus Miss Shirley Fry and Miss Laura Woodbridge 6-4 5-7 3-1 (unfinished).

Men's Singles (Semi-finals)

Straight Clark beat G. Vasant 7-5 6-3; Wladislov Skonecki beat Don Tregonning 7-5 6-4.

Men's Doubles (Semi-finals)

G. Vasant and J. M. Mehta beat S. Clark and K. B. Madan 6-2 6-1; H. Hermann and W. Skonecki beat D. Tregonning and J. Cawthorn 10-8 8-6.

TODAY'S MATCHES

3-30 p.m. MEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Straight Clark vs W. Skonecki, followed by: WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Miss Doris Hart vs Miss Shirley Fry, followed by: MIXED DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS: Miss Merchant and G. Vasant vs Miss Woodbridge and J. M. Mehta, followed by: Miss Doris Hart and W. Skonecki vs Mrs. J. Hawley and H. Hermann.

ONLY THREE MATCHES PLAYED IN C.C.I. TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday. Only three of the eight scheduled matches were played this morning in the Cricket Club of India Open Tennis Championships which commenced today. The only match which was completed was the one which Yuvaraj of Bilkhia was extended by D. C. Ahuja, the latter won 3-6 and 7-9.

The other results were: M. R. Maniar beat N. P. A. 6-0, 6-1; Baldev beat P. V. 6-1, 6-1.

In view of extremely short time given to competitors in completing their matches, the tournament Committee has decided to award walk-overs in the remaining matches. The first round of the men's singles will therefore be continued tomorrow morning.

Davis Cup In December

ADELAIDE, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters) This year's Davis Cup Challenge Round will be played here on December 29, 30 and 31, the Australian Lawn Tennis Association announced today.

Zone finals must be completed by December 13 and inter zone finals by December 20.

Tribesmen Clash With Villagers

SIX PERSONS KILLED

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 23 (H.S.): According to reports reaching here from Pangari village, six persons belonging to a criminal tribe died in a scuffle that ensued between the villagers and tribesmen who attacked a village farm with a view to loot the standing crops.

It is further learnt that on receipt of news that tribesmen had attacked a farmer, practically all the villagers came out to face the intruders. Lathis and axes were freely used in the scuffle.

The Sholapur District Police authorities have rushed today to the village to investigate.



MISS DORIS HART.

AAWAZ CLAIMS IDAR GOLD CUP

Another Adverse Day For The Punters

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.
THE Idar Gold Cup, the attraction in today's card was run at a crawling pace and it was beneficial to Mr. Ramnath Daga's Aawaz who held at bay the favourite, Modesty II by 3/4 length. Samurai and Shan-E-Hind were third and fourth respectively and were separated only by necks.

The Maharaja of Gwalior who has lost love for horses in recent times opened his account today with the 24 to 1 Shah Alam in the second division of the Alibag Plate and Casanova in the Lovegrove Plate. The latter withstood the protest lodged before the Stewards by Duncombe, rider of second-placed Don't Be Silly.

Trainer Thompson, also in luck-sway at the moment had a successful day with a double through heavily supported Gitanjali and Durista. The latter put on records excellent timing, 1 minute 12 4/5 seconds for the sprint six furlongs.

English light-weight, Roberts, was the only rider to bring home two winners during the day and on both the occasions the Judge was compelled to consult the camera before awarding the races. Thirty-five punters solved the double event pool which returned a dividend of Rs. 661 and 129 punters collected Rs. 1,091 each on the treble event pool.

Results:—

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharajahdiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's MILLIONAIRESS 9-0 Harbutt 1

Mr. B. S. Nemani's BUCKHURST PARK 8-7 Duffy 2

Messrs. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhai's GOLD RANGER 8-7 Duncombe 3

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's RAJGADH 8-7 Cracknell 4

Not run: Canasta, Desert Grace, Naaz.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 8 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 11.

Trainer: W. Buckley.

Forecast Pool paid Rs. 8. Tickets 1090.

THE BIJAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Morvi's ASSAULT 9-2 Kheemsingh 1

Mr. S. N. Gundu Rao's MA-KARPURA 7-12 P. Khade 2

Mrs. Badridas Daga's GANG BHUP 8-5 Kasbekar 3

Mr. E. J. Mashal's TRUMPET-DOR 8-12 Purnasingh 4

Not run: New Moon.

Won by: Short head, 2 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes 44 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

Forecast Pool paid Rs. 70-8-0. Tickets 216.

THE COLEYANA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's GITANJALI 8-5 Duffy 1

Mr. M. Jamshedji's WINSOME LADY 8-6 Stevens 2

Mr. G. A. Jasdani's PET HAND 8-11 Amir Ahmed 3

Messrs. J. C. Merchant and F. M. Potia's LUCKY GUARD 8-7 Harbutt 4

Not run: Chandra Villas.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: J. Thompson.

THE ALIBAG PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SHAH ALAM 8-2 Kasbekar 1

Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's ATTINETTE 8-6 Kheemsingh 2

Mr. J. Rustomji's TRIPOLI 8-1 P. Khade 3

Mr. Mahomedali's PAPER MONEY 8-0 J. Bhosle 4

Not run: Greyhound, Mayfair Lady.

Won by: Head, Head, 4 1/2

FIRST INNGS. LEAD FOR HOLKAR

INDORE, Feb. 23 (PTI).
HOLKAR had made 280 runs for the loss of six wickets in their second innings against the Services Eleven at close of play today in the Ranji Trophy semi-finals and were in a comfortable position with four more wickets in hand.

Dismissing the remaining four wickets of the Services XI for the addition of 63 runs in 80 minutes Holkar gained a first innings lead of 23 runs and went in to bat and lost their opening pair for eight runs. The visitors made a desperate attempt to cross Holkar's first innings total of 219 but were unsuccessful. Gadkari's laborious 58 runs enabled his side to bring the total to 196.

Mushtaq Ali and Sarwate who came in place of the opening pair, Arjun Nayudu and Nivsarkar, played bright cricket and sent up the first 100 on board in 85 minutes. Their partnership yielded 139 runs before Sarwate was caught by Iqbal off Inderjeet. Mushtaq was unusually steady and scored 83 runs and was unlucky to miss his century being caught by Adhikari. Skipper Nayudu then joined Rangnekar and in 45 minutes he scored 40 runs which included six hits to the boundary. Jagdale who came in place of Nayudu gave a fine stand to Rangnekar and the pair remained not out at close of play with 13 and 61 respectively.

The scores were:

HOLKAR (1st innings) 219

SERVICES XI (1st innings)

Atma Singh l.b.w. Arjun Nayudu 0, Godbole b Nimbalkar 4,

Inderjeet c Jagdale b Sarwate 5, Adhikari b Dhanwade 40, Gadkari c Mushtaq Ali b Arjun Nayudu 58, Raisingh l.b.w. Gaekwad 26, Prakash run out 24, Jadhav c and b Sarwate 31, Swamy st. Nivsarkar b Sarwate 3, Iqbal Karan not out 1, Extras 4, TOTAL 196.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/4: 2/4: 3/34: 4/54: 5/57: 6/133: 7/138: 8/185: 9/195: 10/196.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Arjun Nayudu 13/31/3; Nimbalkar 5/0/19/1; Sarwate 14/3/50/3; Dhanwade 25/7/63/1; Gaikwad 8/1/34/1; C. K. Nayudu 2/0/5/0.

HOLKAR (Second Innings)

Arjun Nayudu l.b.w. Swamy 4, N. R. Nivaskar l.b.w. Gadkari 4, Mushtaq Ali c Adhikari b Swamy 83, C. T. Sarwate c Iqbal b Inderjeet 68, Nimbalkar c Adhikari b Iqbal Karan 0, K. M. Rangnekar batting 61, C. K. Nayudu c Swamy b Inderjeet 40, M. M. Jagdale batting 13, Extras 7, TOTAL (for six wickets) 280.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/4: 2/4: 3/34: 4/54: 5/57: 6/133: 7/138: 8/185: 9/195: 10/196.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Arjun Nayudu 13/31/3; Nimbalkar 5/0/19/1; Sarwate 14/3/50/3; Dhanwade 25/7/63/1; Gaikwad 8/1/34/1; C. K. Nayudu 2/0/5/0.

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HOLKAR (Second Innings)

BOMBAY BEAT MYSORE BY AN INNINGS

Sensational Collapses On Water-Logged Pitch

BANGALORE, Feb. 23 (PTI).
BOMBAY beat Mysore today by an innings and seven runs in the semi-final of the Ranji Trophy cricket match here by dismissing them for the poor total of 28 in their second innings. Earlier Bombay were all out in their first innings for 205 in reply to Mysore's 170.

Ceylon Facing Innings Defeat

COLOMBO, Feb. 23.

The M.C.C. team declared their innings closed at the lunch score of 270 for 4 wickets in reply to Ceylon's 58. At the close of play Ceylon had made 128 for 5 wickets.

The scores were:—

CEYLON 58 and 128 for 5 (Rodrigo not out 42).

M.C.C. 270 for 4 declared (Robertson 30, Spooner 57, Graveney not out 102; Kanyon 52).

DELHI POLO CONTEST

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI)

Fast riding and hard hitting featured the final of the Maharaja Prithi Singh Low Handicap Polo Tournament which was won by Baria beating Mysore by four goals to three here today.

In the subsidiary tournament R. V. P. C. Meerut, who got a 2-1/2, 2-1/2 goals handicap, beat Fleur De Lys by 5-1/2 goals to two.

TREND'S Sporting Offer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A very generous and sporting gesture by "the Trend," a magazine devoted entirely to women and edited by Miss Frene Talyarkhan, has made it possible for the Bombay women's hockey team to take part in the national hockey championships to be held at Calcutta in the first week of March.

The Bombay team which was faced with serious financial crisis, and may have had to scratched from the tournament, will now be definitely making the trip to Calcutta thanks to the donation, which forms a major portion of the expenses.

LUSIS' NARROW VICTORY OVER MAHARASHTRA IN INVITATION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.
LUSITANIAN SPORTS CLUB scored a narrow victory over Maharashtra in the Invitation Hockey Tournament by a solitary second half goal at the Lloyds Reclamation this evening.

There was little to choose between both the sides except that the local team possessed a sound defence and industrious half line while the opposition had a better attacking quintette but could rarely get the better of the sounder defence.

Maharashtra did the bulk of the attacking in the first period with the Lusis attacking in strength with the help of the hard clearance of the defenders. Pillay scooped wide after a hard centre-by P. Gopal had deflected off a stick of a defender.

M. Britto the Lusis centre forward scored the all important goal with a fine reverse hit from the goal line which caught the Maharashtra goalkeeper unaware. Marcus should have consolidated his sides position when he had only the goalkeeper to beat but shot into his pads. At the other end Aspat's inability to trap the ball deprived Maharashtra of the equaliser.

The teams were as follows:—
LUSITANIAN S.C.: S. Menezes; E. D'Sa and W. D'Souza; F. Gama; A. Kumar and M. Vaz; M. Abreu; Nandi Singh; M. Britto; H. Gon-salves and P. Pereira.
MAHARASHTRA XI: V. Ranga-

dass; G. Mallielu and P. V. Lingham; Sk. Yousuf, D. DeSouza and L. Bansode; P. Goral, M. Pillay, D. Vimal, G. Nimal and P. L. Aspat.

UMPRES: Z. D'Silva and M. S. Joseph.

St. Xavier's College and Siddarth College qualified to meet each other in the finals of the Inter-Collegiate Hockey tournament by defeating their respective opponents G. M. C. and Podar College in the semifinals.

St. Xavier's gained their victory easily trouncing G. M. C. by seven goals to nil. The goal scorers being N. D'Souza four, Cecil D'Costa two, and Tony D'Lord one.

Siddarth College won by the only goal of the match against Podar College Nazareth being responsible for the goal.

Calcutta Hockey

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23 (PTI)

The following are the results of matches played in the first division Hockey league today:—

Mohun Bagan 3, East Bengal 1

Bhawanipore 5, Calcutta Football Club 1, Dalhousie 0, Kalighat 0.

NEGLECTING YOUR HEART

SHRI SHAM LAL KAUL, (Kaul Niwas, Karan Bazaar) SRINAGAR (Kashmir) writes "She is suffering from Heart Trouble for a long time. She is under the treatment of Dr. Kashi Nath who had suggested NAVRATNA KALPA for her. She has taken 8 powders so far, sometime with cream and sometime with butter. She takes only one powder daily as advised by Dr. Kashi Nath. She appears to have improved a little. Palpitation of the heart has lessened and she is not experiencing the Asthma trouble."

WHAT BETTER PROOF ARE YOU WAITING FOR?

- An intermittent pulse
- A fainting feeling
- A sense of weight and oppression
- A shortness of breath
- A livid face
- A pain in the left arm
- A swelling of the leg

and palpitation and cold extremities are a sure indication of heart trouble

REGAIN PERFECT HEALTH by taking

NAVRATNA KALPA invented by KAVIRAJ PT. DURGA DATT SHARMA, Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) A compound of Diamonds, rubies, pearls, and such other precious stones, nine in all.

Literature & Opinions on request

NAVRATNA KALPA PHARMACY

Mitha Bazaar, Jullundur City. Telegram: Navratna 401.

Police Freeze Cloth In Five Bombay Mills

SEQUEL TO COMPLAINT ABOUT LEAKAGE TO BLACK MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 23 (PTI).

Bombay police today froze "a large quantity of cloth of five textile mills in the city following an order from the Textile Commissioner, Government of India.

The police declined to disclose the exact quantity of cloth "frozen" by them but said they are "very considerable".

It is stated that the textile department received complaints that the quota of cloth, which these mills were allowed to sell to buyers of their choice, was finding its way into black market. The police sealed the mills and inspected the entire stock.

No arrests are made.

Egypt Will Start Talks With U. K.

WHEAT FOR COTTON DEAL WITH RUSSIA

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (PTI).

EGYPTIAN Prime Minister Aly Maher Pasha told reporters here today negotiations with Britain are expected to start in Cairo towards the end of next.

He said he greatly appreciated offers of good office made by various countries including Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. "But now we shall have direct contacts with the 'British'".

When asked about reported Arab moves to reach a settlement with Israel, Premier Maher Pasha said "this matter is not for Egypt alone to decide. It is up to all Arab countries together".

HOW FAR EGYPT WILL GO

U.P.A. adds:

Informed sources said the only extent to which Egypt can go alongside the Western powers in the present phase was to accept military and economic aid from them. Such aid theoretically would not necessarily commit Egypt to an alliance with the West as much as participating in a Western defence command would do.

The sources stressed that only by some such arrangements, working within the framework of Egypt's basic plan of adherence to the provisions of the United Nations Charter, can the West expect any co-operation from Egyptians. Otherwise any project to bring Egypt directly into the orbit of Western defence plans was bound to fail, just as the four-power proposals for a Middle East Command failed.

Informed sources said the existing tension in Egypt made it well high impossible for any Egyptian Government to accept a direct commitment towards the West. This tense situation was the result of two factors; firstly, the postwar frustration of nationalist demands, not only in Egypt but in various parts of the Middle East, at the hands of the Western powers, and secondly, the activity of leftist elements in this part of the world.

Most Important

Al Ahran, a leading Arabic paper, said today the present preliminary Anglo-Egyptian talks were "the most important" stage of the negotiations between the two countries.

"When this stage is passed, negotiations will be conducted along well defined and clear lines and will produce definite results," Al Ahran said.—PTI.

STUDENTS GO BACK

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters). Ten thousand students of Cairo's Fuad El Awal University went back to their studies today

for the first time since early December.

The University had been closed on Government orders because students took part in demonstrations and disorders.

It is understood that the University's summer holiday period may be shortened to make up lost study time.

U.S.-Peru Pact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPA): The United States signed an agreement on Friday to supply aid to Peru. The Pact, one of several being negotiated with Latin American states was initiated in Lima by representatives of both countries.

TRADE DEAL WITH RUSSIA

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (UPA)

Egypt and Russia signed a barter trade agreement, whereby Russia supplies 200,000 tons of wheat in return for 500,000 Kantars of Egyptian cotton.

Russia would start shipment of the wheat from March 1 with delivery at Alexandria, ending in four months.

The price of the Egyptian cotton is calculated at \$88 per kantar, while the Russian wheat is calculated at 48,650 Egyptian pounds per ton.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Finance, Zaki Abdel Motel Bey and the Minister of Supply and Commerce and Industry, Abdel Meguid el Mari Bey for Egypt and the Russian Trade Mission for the Soviet Union.

PTI-Reuters adds Russian ships will bring the wheat to Alexandria and take back Egyptian cotton.

The Russians failed to secure a regular commercial pact with Egypt. When M. Victor Alexenko, Commercial Counsellor at the Soviet Legation here, pressed the new Government of Aly Maher Pasha to step up trade talks, initiated under the previous Wafdist cabinet and covering a wide range of commodities, he was told "Egypt now needs only wheat from Russia."

Six Teams From Ten States Await 3 Minutes Eclipse

GIANT SHADOW WILL SWEEP EARTH

KHARTOUM, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters): Photoelectric cells operating on a three-thousand mile chain from French Equatorial Africa to the Persian Gulf will help on Monday to record a total eclipse of the sun throwing a giant shadow 9,000 miles long and 85 miles wide across the earth.

The cells set up at stations from Libreville to Saudi Arabia are a new technique for timing precise light intensities in the eclipse due to sweep in a few hours all the way from the North Atlantic to Siberia.

They will be part of the equipment used by the United States air force, one of 16 expeditions from ten countries, now making last minute preparations in the Sudan for registering the moon's passage across the Sun.

American air force aeronautical experts hope that the data which the cells will give them will open the way to new air maps of vast areas of the Earth's surface being drawn to an accuracy within 200 feet.

ONLY FOR THREE MINUTES

The National Geographic Society of the United States will shoot the sun's entire three minute total eclipse from start to

finish with a giant telescopic camera looking like an anti aircraft gun.

For one minute of the three, the sun will be totally obscured.

The expeditions representing the United States, Britain, Canada, Eire, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland and Egypt are now anxiously awaiting those vital three minutes due about 11 hours G.M.T.

Years of work and thousands of pounds sterling worth of transport and equipment could be rendered useless by a stray cloud or a small dust storm blotting out vision at the critical moments.

NEXT CHANCE FAR OFF

The next chance for similar observations would be in eighteen years time—1970—when another total eclipse will be seen in Mexico, Georgia and Florida.

But with clear condition expected the international scientists are hopeful of giving the world important new contributions to study of the composition and temperature of the sun.

They will also examine the behaviour of the skylight fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field, changes in the general radiation from the sun and the

CHILDREN FLOCK TO BALBHAVAN



This is a corner of the library and Reading Room, where the tiny tots read bigger books which can be spread conveniently on the stands specially provided for the purpose.

President Inaugurates Bal Bhavan Today

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union will inaugurate the Children's Centre at Charni Road Gardens at 4.30 p.m. today.

NEPALESE ARMY REORGANISATION

Indian Mission To Give Assistance

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI): At a request of the Government of Nepal, the Government of India have agreed to send a Military Mission to assist in the training and reorganisation of the Nepalese Army.

The Mission, which will consist of 20 officers and men in the first instance is scheduled to leave for Khartmandu on February 27. Later on, it may be strengthened if the Government of Nepal consider this necessary.

A major general of the Indian Army will be the head of the Indian Mission.

The following note describes the Centre and how it took shape.

For many years past the City of Bombay had keenly felt the need for a children's centre which could become the focus of their cultural activities. The children themselves felt this want greatly as evidenced by the enthusiastic and full use made by them of the vacation library conducted by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and children's libraries and recreational centres run by the Balkan-Ji-Bari in Bombay for last few years. Taking this into consideration, the Government of Bombay decided to open such a centre in the first instance, in Bombay City with a view to setting up an example that could be emulated extensively elsewhere in the State. To quote Shri B. G. Kher, the Chief Minister and Minister for Education, "This Bal Bhavan marks a phase in the realisation of one of our cherished dreams—to have a place wherein an atmosphere of freedom, culture and understanding, our children can find themselves and grow to their full stature".

EASY OF ACCESS

In the midst of the beautiful environs of the Charni Road Garden, now known as the Balodyan or Children's Garden, and overlooking the sea the Bal Bhavan, the Children's Centre is centrally located. It is easily accessible by train, bus or tram from different parts of the City. Children can now visit the Bal Bhavan for indoor and outdoor recreation and entertainment. The Bal Bhavan has a library, a theatre for indoor entertainment and a garden for outdoor games. A mural in the vestibule showing Mahatma Gandhi playing with children and eight paintings by distinguished artists of Bombay covering the cultural history of India from the ancient to modern times decorate the walls of the library. The top of the building has a fine terrace which can also be used by the children.

In the library are to be found books and magazines in languages current in the State, such as Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi, Urdu and English. The reading room is equipped with simple but artistic and specially designed furniture expressly for children's use and with an appeal to their aesthetic sensibilities. The theatre is suited for visual entertainment, such as cinema shows and pictures. It can also be used for dance drama for talks and story-telling and also for indoor games which have been specially selected to stimulate children's curiosity and intelligence.

The garden itself is specially laid and fitted out with swings.

(Continued on Page 15)

TWO LAKH PILGRIMS AT KURUKSHETRA

AMBALLA, Feb. 23 (PTI): Over two lakh pilgrims from all parts of India are officially estimated to have reached Kurukshetra to have a dip after the solar eclipse on February 25.

Nearly two thousand police personnel and 2,817 scouts have been deputed to supervise the arrangements for the safety and convenience of the pilgrims who are pouring in by trains and buses.

Bombay's Workers Will Get Fresh Benefits

INSURANCE PLAN COVERS NINE LAKH EMPLOYEES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FIVE-THOUSAND EMPLOYERS of Bombay State become liable for special contribution to the Employees Estate Insurance scheme—one of India's major social security legislations—from tomorrow, when the scheme will be inaugurated at Kanpur by the Prime Minister.

MINISTRY FOR MADRAS

Dange's Plea To Socialists

MADRAS, Feb. 23 (PTI): The National Executive of the Socialist Party, which commenced a three-day sitting here today considered for five hours the electoral successes and reverses of the party in the various States with the object of planning for the future.

The Party is expected to reach an "important" decision tomorrow on its attitude towards the formation of Ministries in Madras and Travancore-Cochin, the two States in which Congress has failed to secure absolute majority.

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai and Dr. K. B. Menon, Socialist leaders of Travancore-Cochin and Madras, are expected to be heard by the Executive tomorrow on the political situation in the two States. The Socialist Party has secured eleven seats in Travancore-Cochin and thirteen in Madras State Assemblies.

DANGE'S PLEA

It is understood the Bombay Communist leader, Mr. S. A. Dange has appealed to the Socialist Executive in a letter to Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan to take a "positive attitude" towards Ministry formation in Madras and to strengthen the "United Democratic Front" recently formed in the two States in "ousting" the Congress Ministry.

He is understood to have suggested joint consultation among leaders of the Communist, Socialist and other non-Congress parties to reach an understanding "on a mutually agreed platform and conditions for co-operation."

The letter will also be considered by the Executive tomorrow though one Socialist leader remarked: "Our attitude towards the Communist Party is well-known."

CONGRESS MAY FORM CABINETS IN PEPSU, TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI):—Congress representatives from Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and PEPSU were continuing discussions with the Congress High Command tonight on the formation of Ministries in their States.

Congress is in absolute majority in Hyderabad. Although this is not so in Travancore-Cochin and PEPSU, indications are that Congress will form Ministries in these States also.

The four Travancore-Cochin Congressmen including the newly-elected party leader, Mr. A. J. John who arrived here today have met the Congress President, Mr. Nehru and the States Minister, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar. They were closeted with the Congress General Secretary, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri till late tonight.

Mr. John is likely to return to his State tomorrow morning but the others—Messrs. Madhavan Nair, V. O. Markose and K. Velayudhan Nair—will stay on to con-

These employers, who have over nine lakh workers on the pay rolls, will contribute .75 per cent of the total wage bill. But employers in areas where contribution and benefit provisions of the scheme are in force will pay 1-1/4 per cent of their total wage bill.

To start with, the State Insurance scheme will be put into force in Delhi and Kanpur. But by the middle of 1954, the scheme will be in full operation in the entire country covering 2.5 million industrial workers in all perennial factories.

CORPORATION'S PLAN

When the scheme comes into operation fully, the present rate of special contribution by employers would be raised to five per cent. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has decided that factory employees of all principal towns of the Punjab should start getting the benefit by August 1952, Greater Bombay and Bangalore by January 1953, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur and Jubbulpore by July 1953. Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Agra, Coimbatore and Asansole will be brought into the scheme by October 1953.

The Government of India have already notified February 24 as the date on which the benefits and contribution provisions of the Act come into force in Delhi and Kanpur and employers all over the country become liable for special contribution from the same date. The Government have asked that these contributions should be deposited in specified banks every quarter.

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The regional organisations have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in addition to those at Delhi and Kanpur. The Bombay State is expected to have at least 60 local offices of the corporation by 1954, when the Act will be fully implemented.

It was estimated that when the scheme fully comes into force, the Corporation will receive about Rs. 11 crores in the form of contribution from employers and employees. Employers' share in this will be two-thirds.

Mr. S. K. Wadhwan, Regional Director of the Corporation, Bom-

bay, told the press that care had been taken to avoid in the implementation of the scheme any competitive hardship to any region by spreading the employers' share of the cost of the scheme on all employers in the country.

Another notification by the Union Government today stated that the three Regional Directors of the Corporation Bombay, Madras and Calcutta would call for returns of employment services and other particulars of workers from employers in their respective areas.

The Employees' State Insurance Act was passed by Parliament in 1948 to provide for medical assistance and cash benefits to industrial workers in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury. The Act will be implemented in stages in view of the colossal ground to be covered by the scheme.

The States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Kutch and Bhopal are under the jurisdiction of the regional office in Bombay.

NEW COALITION FOR INDONESIA

JAKARTA, Feb. 23 (UPA)

The ten-months old Government of Premier Sukiman Wijono Sandojo resigned Saturday, climaxing the intra-cabinet dispute over United States aid.

The Premier handed his Cabinet's resignation to President Achmad Sukarno shortly before noon Sukarno then formally requested the Government to carry on until a new Cabinet was formed.

The Cabinet surrendered its mandate because of the failure of Ministers to agree upon the policy to be adopted with respect to acceptance or non-acceptance of aid from the American Mutual Security Administration. A source said the crisis was touched off by the resignation Thursday of Foreign Minister Achmad Subardjo.

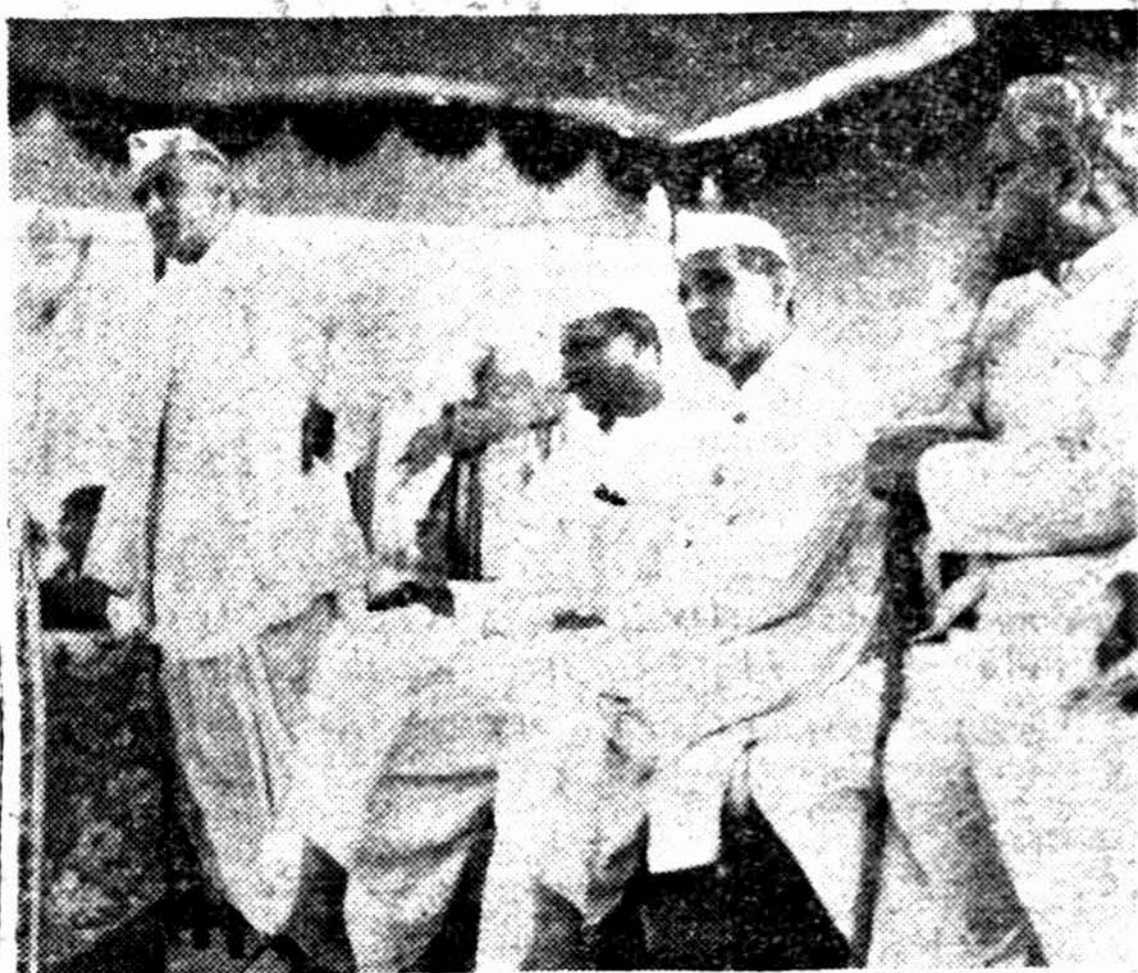
PTI-Reuters adds the outgoing Cabinet, headed by the President of Indonesia's biggest party, the Masjumi, and by Mr. Suwirjo, leader of the second, the PNI assumed office in April after five weeks of cabinet crisis.

Political circles expect President Sukarno again to request the Masjumi and national parties to form a new coalition.

Party Position On February 23

All India Party position at mid-night of February 23:
House of People (487).
Congress 350, Socialists twelve, Communists and Allied Parties 27, KMPP, ten, Jan Sangh three, Hindu Mahasabha four, Ram Rajya Parishad three, Peasants and Workers Party two, Scheduled Castes Federation two, Ganatantra Parishad five, Jharkhand three, Lok Sewak Sangh two, Forward Bloc one, Muslim League one, Commonwealth Party three, Tamilnad Tollers Party four, Akalis four, Revolutionary Socialists Party one, United Socialist Organisation one, Krishnar Lok Party one, TTNC (Travancore) one, and Independent 35.
TOTAL 478.

RECEPTION TO M. P. C. C. CHIEF



A reception was accorded to Mr. B. S. Hirey, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at Shivaji Park on Saturday evening, when Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay presided. Picture shows Mr. Hirey replying to the felicitations.

"HINDI HAS WON ITS BATTLE"

Munshi Wants Retention Of World Technical Words

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"If Hindi has to be a modern language, the English or the international technical words in use must be retained—may be in an easily identifiable Indian form. This is the only way to replace English by Hindi as the medium of higher education in the country and fulfil the objective of making it the national language in fifteen years", said Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India, presiding over the fourth session of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sammelan in Bombay today.

Before the constitution was framed, there was the Hindi-Urdu quarrel. After a hard fight, the formula evolved by Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar and Mr. Munshi was almost unanimously accepted by the Constituent Assembly and Hindi was adopted as India's official language, Mr. Munshi said.

A MISSTATEMENT

"There are some persons who say that the 'Hindi' of the Constitution is not the Hindi of U.P., but something to be made hereafter." That was not true, the Minister said, and added that "when we referred to Hindi, we referred with our tongue in our cheek—not to the Hindi the literary language as the base—to the bazaar Hindustani which had to be made into a literary language for official use in the future. The attempt, therefore, to distinguish between Hindi of North India and Hindi, the national language, was based on ignorance or on the super-confidence of a few language architects to create a new language for India. The attempt could never succeed. Hindi was a spoken language of eighteen crores of people. Several Governments in the country had adopted it. A dozen universities were going to make it their medium."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Munshi observed, Hindi had won its battle. Freed from antagonism, it would soon emerge as a viable language of natural power.

ROLE OF SANSKRIT

The development of Hindi, Mr. Munshi continued, must be under the influence of Sanskrit, but it should not be Sanskritised. "A language grows in beauty, richness and expressiveness, by the impact of highly developed languages and the spoken dialect. All modern Indian languages, except Urdu, have acquired the grace and power by the impact of Sanskrit and English on them and in some cases the old Indian languages. This process must continue."

Referring to Kovid Examination, Mr. Munshi said: "I know you were very much perturbed r

your Kovid examination not being accepted by the Bombay Government. The Chief Minister of Bombay has now been graciously pleased to recognise those who have taken the degree. For the future the matter, I understand has been left to the Centre."

Mr. Munshi said that the Committee appointed by the Centre to regulate the Hindi examinations had representatives of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan on it. He had no doubt that injustice will not be done.

Concluding, Mr. Munshi said that he wanted Hindi to be Bharati—the language of India—as English was the language of England. "This Bharati shall be the language in the common pool of which all our Indian languages would have brought its variety and expressiveness, shaped and influenced by the graces of Sanskrit and the power of the greatest of modern languages—English."

Earlier, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Pitti, Chairman of the Reception Committee, deplored the quarrel over Hindi and appealed for unity.

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Prize of Rs. 1,501 was awarded to Mr. Shripad Damodar Satvalekar.

Over 1,000 delegates from different parts of India attended the session which will against meet tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, who was to have inaugurated the Sammelan could not attend due to pressure of work at Delhi.

Stop Press

PLANE CRASHES INTO SEA SANTA MARIA AIRPORT, Azores Islands, Feb. 23 (UPA): An American military transport plane radioed from the mid-Atlantic on Saturday that one of its engines had failed.

The plane was carrying 11 crew members and one passen-

Diet Probe Into Red Riot

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (UPA): The National Diet began investigation of the Red-led anti-colonization disorders of Thursday night as public demand mounted for punishment of the ring leaders and Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida told Diet members he would strengthen the police against a repetition of the bloody outbreaks.

The House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee met in a special session on Saturday to hear the report of Tokyo Police Chief Esche Tanaka on the demonstrations, during which 5,000 rioters used spiked clubs, tear gas bombs, eye blinders and acid in attacks on police stations and police officers.

In the Budget Committee meeting in another part of the white store Diet building, Progressive Party member Yuji Kawasaki bitterly demanded Government action against those who had planned the outbreak. Though police said they had no definite proof the Communists led the uprisings, there appeared little doubt in the minds of the public

INSECTS DROPPED ON NORTH KOREA

'Americans Trying To Spread Cholera'

LONDON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): North Korean Foreign Minister Pak Hen-yeon has accused the Americans of dropping insects on North Korea to spread cholera and other diseases, according to a Tass Soviet News Agency message received in London today.

The agency, quoting Pyongyang Radio, said the Minister claimed it was proved that the Americans intended to exterminate systematically the armies of the North Korean Republic and the Chinese volunteers. The Japanese war criminals were assisting the Americans, the Minister alleged.

He said the insects resembled flies and fleas. Bombs were dropped containing spiders, fleas, mosquitos, ants and other insects

U. S. ATOM STOCKPILE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Brien McMahon (Democrat, Connecticut) Chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, said last night he is "not dissatisfied" with America's progress in developing the Hydrogen Bomb.

He said the United States atom bomb stockpile was now so sufficiently large that it would be the "height of foolishness" for the Soviet Union to attack anywhere in the world in the expectation that America could not deliver an atomic counter punch.

CENTRALISATION OF POLICE IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Government was preparing today for more centralised control of the country's police forces following disturbances this week for which the Communists received main blame.

Centralisation will reverse the Occupation Power's ruling that local authorities should control the city and provincial police.

Sino-Japanese Treaty Talks

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said today that the Chinese Nationalist Government's draft of the treaty with Japan had been received here and was under study but declined to comment on its contents.

A Japanese diplomatic source said the Japanese delegation now in Taipei, Formosa, had full powers to negotiate the proposed treaty but had to refer the draft to Tokyo for further instructions.

City Father's Visit

The Chairman of the Works Committee of Bombay Municipality, Shri Homi J. H. Talyarkhan went round Sewri Ward to hear the complaints and grievances of the Tokersey Jiwara Road tenants and also on the east of Sewri including Koliwada. Shri Talyarkhan was accompanied by Shri H. N. Trivedi the Congress candidate in the municipal elections.

Workers' Provident Fund Bill Passed

BENEFIT TO 75 P.C. OF EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI): PARLIAMENT today resumed the first reading on the Labour Minister's Employees Provident Fund Bill. The members generally commended the Bill but asked for the enlargement of its scope.

The Bill applies to six industries, which are: cement, cigarettes, iron and steel, paper, textiles and electrical, mechanical or general engineering products.

Government factories are exempted from the operation of the Act. Mr. A. C. Guha wanted the provident fund provision to be extended to all industries which employed a regular labour force and that employers' contribution should be made compulsory.

Commending the Bill, Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena maintained that it was a non-controversial one and should have been introduced earlier. Its scope should have been extended to industries like sugar industry which had enjoyed protection for over 20 years.

Khwaja Inayat Ullah said that there was no necessity for clause 16 exempting Government factories from the operation of the Act as the subsequent clause gave Government power to exempt factories providing certain facilities.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt said clause 10 stating that provident fund accumulations were not liable to attachment under any decree or order of any court in respect of any debt or liability would mean a substantial benefit to workers.

Replying to the debate, the Labour Minister Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that there was an urgency for the promulgation of the Employee's Provident Funds Ordinance, 1951 which the Bill sought to repeal. Ordinarily it would take four or five months after an enactment to prepare schemes under it. The purpose of the ordinance was to enable the Government to proceed with the schemes which would be ready by the time the present Bill was passed.

Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that with the passage of this measure, originally enacted in the form of an ordinance, seventy-five per cent of the workers employed in private industry would enjoy the benefits of a provident fund.

The employer's contribution will be six and a quarter per cent of the basic wages and dearness allowance. The employees will contribute equally but if the employee so desires and, if the scheme makes the necessary provision, may contribute up to eight and one-third per cent.

A NEW EXPERIMENT

Referring to the objection that only six industries were brought under the measures, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that they accounted for more than 16 lakhs of workers which constituted about 75 per cent of factory employees excluding those in Government undertakings. These industries would not be adversely affected. As for the provision for provident fund to casual workers in collieries, he said, it was a new experiment and it has proved a success.

The Labour Minister said Government would think of allowing workers to get loans from provident fund only if after a few years they were better off. In the present circumstances, they would not be able to repay such loans.

He revealed that he was receiving representations from employers saying that dearness allowance should not be included for calculating contributions to provident fund.

But in most cases dearness allowance constituted nearly 75 per cent of the workers earnings. If only the basic wages were to be calculated, the workers would be left practically with nothing.

LIFE INSURANCE PREMIA

The House agreed to Khwaja Inayat Ullah's amendment, specifically including woollen textiles in the definition of textiles. The Labour Minister accepted another amendment by the same member

enabling Government to prescribe conditions under which an employee might be permitted to pay life insurance premium from the provident fund.

During the third reading, Mr. S. N. Das (Bihar) said the benefits of the Bill should be progressively extended to more industries.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, the INTUC leader, said the contribution of workers and employers would amount to Rs. 10 or 12 crores a year and this should be utilized for speeding up housing programme for workers.

Replying to the debate, the Labour Minister assured the House that he would expedite the implementation of the Bill.

The House passed the Bill and adjourned till Monday.

OIL REFINERY IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Four American oil experts arrived here yesterday to draw up plans for a giant new refinery to be built by the Vacuum Oil Company.

The refinery, one of Australia's biggest post war undertakings, will cost thirteen million Australian pounds (ten million four hundred thousand pounds sterling). It will be built around an existing smaller plant at Altona, an outer suburb of Melbourne.

Production, planned to begin late in 1954 will include petrol jet fuel kerosene bitumen and lubricating oils.

BULGARIAN PROTEST

LONDON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Bulgaria has protested to Turkey against her membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Bulgarian telegraph agency said last night.

A note handed to the Turkish Charge D'Affaires in Sofia said Turkey's inclusion in NATO was a direct threat to the Bulgarian Peoples Republic and would lead to air bases on Turkish territory and the opening of a Balkan Front, the agency said.

THE AGA KHAN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI): His Highness the Aga Khan accompanied by the Begum and party arrived here this afternoon by a special plane from Calcutta.

The Aga Khan, who had a heart attack while on his flight from Dacca to Calcutta told PTI here that his journey from Calcutta was "lively."

"But I cannot walk and play golf," he added, as he was being supported from the aircraft to his car.

The Agha Khan will stay in Delhi for five days and then leave for Karachi.

Advisory Board Of Education

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI): The nineteenth annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education will be held at New Delhi on March 15 and 16.

The Standing Committee of the Board will meet on March 14. Education Ministers from Parts A and B States who are members of the Board are expected to attend the meeting with their advisers.

MADRAS, Feb. 23 (PTI): Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will represent the Madras Rotary Club at the International Rotary Convention taking place in Mexico in July next.

ALL-PARTY REGIME FOR NEPAL

Praja Parishad Leader's Appeal

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI): Mr. Tanka Prasad, General Secretary of the Nepali Praja Parishad, and President of the National Democratic United Front, told pressmen here today that "if the democratic experiment in Nepal is to be a success, an all-Party Government ensuring free and fair elections should be set up immediately."

Mr. Prasad who described Dr. K. I. Singh as the "national hero of Nepal", asked for "a proclamation of amnesty for Dr. Singh and his followers". The Nepal Government he added, had "unscrupulously utilised the opportunity offered by the Raksha Dal revolt to curb civil liberties of the people and to ban the Communist Party". The ban on the Communist Party had "caused a good deal of public resentment and may take the shape of mass movement against the Government unless it is withdrawn immediately," he said.

CASE AGAINST CEYLON CRICKETER

I-G. Of Police Gives Evidence

COLOMBO, Feb. 23 (PTI): Ceylon's Inspector-General of Police, Sir Richard Aluvihare, told the Court yesterday that he considered the murder of Ananda, wife of the all-Ceylon cricketer, Mahadeva Sathasivam, "a gruesome murder" committed in the heart of Colombo.

Sir Richard was one of five police officers summoned as witnesses at the request of counsel for the cricketer who is charged with the murder of Ananda. Along with him is charged his eighteen-year-old servant Jewa Marambege William.

Alternatively the cricketer is separately charged with murder and his servant with abetment.

Cross-examined by defence counsel at the resumed hearing of the case yesterday, Sir Richard Aluvihare, said that from the moment the police informed him of the murder of Ananda on October 9, 1951, he took the view that subsequent investigation should be handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department. The hearing continues.

NAGPUR AIR CRASH ENQUIRY

NAGPUR, Feb. 23 (PTI): The Nagpur Air Crash Enquiry Committee has practically completed its work here. Mr. K. M. Raha, Deputy Director-General, Civil Aviation, returned to New Delhi today.

The Committee visited the injured in the hospitals this morning.

Five out of the ten injured admitted to the Mayo Hospital were discharged today. The condition of five others including the pilot, Bhatt, whose left foot has been amputated is "comparatively better", it is stated.

The condition of the four victims, admitted to the Medical College Hospital, is reported to be satisfactory.

Astrologers' Evidence In Mysore Trial

BANGALORE, Feb. 23 (PTI): Rangayya, an astrologer who was examined in the attempted poisoning of Chief Justice Case here today, corroborated the evidence of Ramakrishnappa regarding the Surya Puja done at Boothappa's temple near Bangalore.

Ramakrishnappa said that he introduced the astrologer Rangayya who conducted the Puja after purchasing the necessary materials such as fowls, a talisman and a small earthen pot. He said the words "Let Medappa Die" was written on the talisman. The talisman and two pictures were put inside the small earthen pot and were buried behind the temple.

Astrologers Verkaramiah and B. K. Murthy were also examined. They said they also studied the horoscopes given by the first accused and gave predictions.

U.S. Economists Gratified At Black's Report

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (PTI): Economists directly concerned with India's reconstruction problems expressed gratification at the statement of Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, that India's five-year plan was well within her capacity and that he would recommend a "substantial" loan to support it, writes D. P. Wagle, PTI correspondent in New York.

The report submitted to the bank by its Loan Director, Mr. William Koster, and two colleagues after a six-week tour of India recently, though not revealed, was said to have come to a similar conclusion.

That report was to have been considered by the Bank within the next three or four days, but now that Mr. Black himself had the opportunity of talks with India's planners, it was believed that the report would be taken up after Mr. Black's return to Washington.

Experts said that when India's Prime Minister Mr. Nehru presented the draft five-year plan to the Indian Parliament in October last, he had said that while the plan was not entirely dependent on foreign aid, such assistance would be a great help and would enable the plan to be expanded. The gap between India's immediate resources and the assumptions of the five-year plan was estimated by some at about 1,200 million dollars.

ASSURED SUCCESS

Since October last, these experts said measures taken by India to co-ordinate various foreign aid projects, including that under the Colombo Plan, and the interest shown by the American Government and the International Bank had assured the success of the five-year plan but its possible expansion.

Mr. M. S. Dave, President of the India Chamber of Commerce of America, said it was "wonderful" to feel that financial stringency would not prejudice the success of a plan for which India's Prime Minister was prepared, if necessary to make every person between twenty and twenty-two years of age do two years labour for the country."

WORLD BANK TALKS WITH U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Talks between the World Bank Mission and the British Government on the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute entered the ministerial stage here yesterday.

Mr. Robert L. Garner, Bank's Vice-President had a private luncheon meeting with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State yesterday.

Several other British Ministers will later join the discussions including probably Mr. Richard Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

13 SEAMEN RIDING TANKER'S STERN SAFE

NEWPORT (Rhode Island), Feb. 23 (UPA): Thirteen seamen rode the storm-battered stern of the tanker "Fort Mercer" to safety here on Friday and one of them volunteered to remain aboard until the severed bulk was towed to New York next week.

"We've brought it this far and we might as well bring it the rest of the way," the crewmen said.

Japanese Cotton Firms Bankrupt

TOKYO, (PTI-Reuter): Lack of capital and accumulated inventories they could not finance were given here as reasons for continuing bankruptcies among smaller Japanese cotton export firms.

Banking sources estimated that in November and December the total of such bankruptcies was 72, their combined debts totalling 7,500,000,000 yen (about

The draft budget of the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation for the year 1952-53 shows a deficit of Rs. 10,25,547.

Reds Accept Compromise On Troop Rotation

SURPRISE SEA ATTACK IS BEATEN OFF

PAN MUN JOM, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters): The Communists today accused the United Nations of "barbarous massacre of large numbers of personnel captured and interned" in Koji Do, an island camp.

At a two-hour meeting of staff officers discussing ceasefire supervision the Communists today accepted the United Nations compromise figure of 35,000 as the monthly limit for the rotation of troops during a truce.

Far East Naval Headquarters announced today that United Nations shore and sea action on Wednesday morning beat off a surprise communist assault in sampans against the allied held Yangdo island, off North Korea's East Coast.

In a pitched battle on the beach, the Allies killed about 70 communists, wounded many more and captured the battalion commander. When the communists tried to escape, the New Zealand frigate Trupo and American high speed destroyer Endicott fired on the Sampan fleet, killing about 100 troops, wounding most of the "scant remainder" and sinking 15 sampans.

The Eighth Army said tonight communist guns on the Eastern front broke the "all quiet" reported along the whole Korean front earlier today.

Front line commanders reported more than 200 communist mortar shells fell on an allied advance position and on the eastern front heavy shelling was continuing at dusk.

United Nations guns duelled with communist artillery. The Eighth Army said there was no indication in latest reports of a communist ground offensive.

The Far East Air Force also announced today that American sabre Jets shot down ten Communist jet fighters, probably destroyed another and damaged nine more in air battles over North Korea during the week.

Sabres suffered no losses in fights against MIG fifteen but five aircraft were lost to communist ground fire and five more to "undetermined cases" during the week.

LAND-HUNGER AMONG AFRICANS

Under-Current Of Racial Discontent

LONDON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters) Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, told the House of Commons yesterday that the British authorities could not get the co-operation of Africans in increasing land productivity while there was "an under-current of racial discontent."

In reply to a question by Mrs. Eileen White (Labour) as to what progress had been made in land settlement in Kenya, the Minister stated that there was a feeling among many Africans that the best land had been reserved for Europeans and the less good for the Africans and that Africans had less security of tenure than Europeans.

STOP DEALING WITH FRANCO

HOUNSLOW, Middlesex, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters):

Mr. Morgan Phillips, secretary of the British Labour Party, said here today the International Socialist movement is seriously concerned at the American proposal to give aid to Franco Spain in return for military bases on Spanish territory.

"Our American friends should not overlook the disturbing effect which an alliance with Spanish fascism would have on the unity and morale of the free world," he said.

ANTI-RED DRIVE STEPPED UP

No Date Set For Independence

Malaya's four year old battle against political terrorism reached a "crucial and perhaps final stage, with General Sir Gerald Templer, becoming High Commissioner this week, authoritative sources here told the P.T.I. correspondent today.

The 54-year old Templer, who has vast operational and civil service experience, is understood to have been briefed to go all out for the restoration of peace and the evolution of a system of Self-government acceptable to all communities in the Federation.

"With complete powers" within the federation, he would tackle the job in two ways: Politically, by attempting a new understanding among parties on the platform of National unity, and militarily, by intensifying air and land operations.

Large scale reorganisation of the Federal secretariat is under way to facilitate speedy implementation of new policies in political and military fronts.

Almost on the heels of the installation of Sir Gerald Templer a series of conferences of political leaders, Civil and Military officials began in the Federal capital Kuala Lumpur. He is stated to have asked political leaders to close their ranks, differences and discrimination in forging the objective of a United Malayan nation.

SET A DATE

Mr. Tungku Abdul Rahman President, United Malay's National Organisation, declared in Kuala Lumpur that if Britain were sincere about the statements, she should "at least set a date for Malayan Independence".

Independence could be given under the trusteeship system and rulers could be allowed to remain as figure heads, Mr. Rahman added.

In the campaign against an estimated 6,000 Communist insurgents, the security forces have shot 21 of them during the last 48 hours.

However, official circles believe that due to reorganisation of the police and withdrawal of many men for specialised training, the situation "may yet get worse again before it gets better."

INDIAN GUERRILLA KILLED
A police jungle squad combing the Sungai Besi district of the South Eastern coastal state of Selangor in Malaya, killed an Indian Communist Guerilla yesterday in addition to five Chinese terrorists, it was officially announced tonight.

Details of the incident and the identity of the person were not immediately available.

RUSSIA IS READY

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters) Army generals told the Russian people today—Red Army Day—that Soviet forces were equipped with every modern weapon including atomic and were prepared to deal a crushing blow against any aggressor.

Today was celebrated as the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Economic Reconstruction In U.P.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23 (PTI): The Executive Council of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee has adopted a resolution calling upon the people of the State to co-operate in the task of economic reconstruction. This task, it said, would require hard and persistent work for years to come and was "not less difficult and onerous than the attainment of political freedom itself."

Death Roll Reaches 12

KARACHI, Feb. 23 (UPA): Unofficial but reliable reports reaching here Saturday morning from Dacca said 12 persons were dead and at least 50 injured in two days of student rioting.

The rioting broke out on Thursday after police opened fire to break up student demonstrations demanding the inclusion of Bengali as state language. Three persons were killed and several injured.

Police opened fire again Friday as students carried the bodies of their colleagues killed in Thursday's rioting through the street of the provincial capital defying a police ban on processions.

A Government press note issued late Friday night said however two persons died in Friday's rioting bringing the two-day death toll to five and 45 injured. It said the military was called out to aid the police bring the situation under control, and added the city was now quiet.

Stray Incidents In Dacca

CURFEW IMPOSED AGAIN

DACCA, Feb. 23 (PTI): There was complete hartal in Dacca today for the third day in pursuance of the Students' movement for making Bengali one of the State languages of Pakistan.

All shops and market places were closed and vehicular traffic remained suspended.

Normal life in the city was at a standstill. But for officers, the Secretariat remained practically empty.

The police and military continued to patrol the city and the University area, centre of Thursday and Friday's clashes.

Students, however, did not take out any procession till this afternoon.

Only a few stray and minor incidents were reported and in one of them near the railway station, two persons were injured and admitted in the Medical College Hospital this morning. Another person was given medical attention and discharged after first aid.

An eight hour curfew was clamped down on Dacca again tonight from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. It will continue until further order.

ZAFRULLAH TO CALL ON MAHER PASHA

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (UPA): Pakistan's Foreign Minister Zafullah Khan arrives here on Sunday. He is calling on Premier Maher Pasha on Monday morning.

NATO Plan Approved

FRENCH PROMISED AMERICAN AID

LISBON, Feb. 23 (UPA): The NATO Council on Saturday gave final approval to its 1952 plan of action, calling for 30 combat-ready and 20 reserve divisions supported by almost 4,000 tactical airplanes. The Council approved the NATO "wise men" report which had measured the economic capabilities of each nation against military requirements and had decided what each member country should contribute for defence this year.

The last major hurdle of the NATO Council session was cleared when the United States and France reached agreement on how France will receive enough dollar aid to go ahead with its defence programme.

The agreement was reached after a one hour and 45-minute meeting at the French Embassy of ten American and French delegates.

It was learned the United States would unfreeze enough of aid already allocated to France and still

unspent to permit the French to go forward with the reduced defence programme, calling for only 12 divisions by the end of this year. A communique will be issued Saturday afternoon.

The only other questions to be settled by the Council are the actual reorganisation of NATO itself, choosing the Secretary General and a permanent headquarters. Ten of the 14 members favour Paris as the capital and Council Chairman Lester B. Pearson of Canada as the first Secretary General. Britain, Iceland and Portugal are holding out for London.

The Council meeting is expected to end Monday.

Scarcity Conditions In Banswara

JHALOD, Feb. 23 (UPI): A Banswara District headed by Mr. Bhawar, President of the Banswara District Congress Committee and Mr. Hariman, both newly-elected members of the Rajasthan State Assembly, today waited in a deputation on the Collector and urged upon him to expedite relief work to tide over the scarcity conditions owing to poor monsoon.

DON'T SPREAD WAR TO CHINA

It Is Dangerous, Warns Attlee

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPA)

Former Prime Minister Clement Attlee said on Saturday night "dangerous" American circles wanted spreading of the war with Red China and charged Winston Churchill with leading the United States Congress to think Britain favoured that policy.

Attlee said: "One of the outstanding facts of the present day is the rise of national feeling in Asia. It has its good side in expressing the desire of the masses to gain a better standard of life and to attain a higher status in the world. On the other hand, it can degenerate into anti-Europeanism and even imperialism."

"Mr. Churchill has never approved the policy we (Socialists) pursued in Asia. He is always looking regretfully to the past. His only reference to India when he addressed the Congress was to regret we had not now got an Indian Army. I do not think this view is generally held in the Conservative Party, but looking backwards colours the whole of the Prime Minister's thinking on the problems of Asia."

Attlee said on Saturday night the Labour Party recognised "Soviet imperialism as a very real menace to peace and also said UN intervention in Korea must be seen through to the end, because it is a test which might determine whether the United Nations might go the way of the League of Nations."

Attlee said: "It has been our policy and that of the United Nations to try and limit this conflict despite much provocation from the Chinese Communist Government. This too has been the policy of the United States Administration."

LIMIT SLAUGHTER

"There are, quite apart from a humanitarian desire to limit slaughter, two good reasons for this. First, because in a world where there are many dangers, it would be foolish for the Western powers to get heavily engaged in a war in Asia, and secondly, because any general attack on China by the Western powers would raise nationalist feeling in Chinese throughout the East and also Asiatic feeling."

"Communists' success in China is largely due to their having been able to pose as friends of the Chinese people and as liberators of the common people from a corrupt regime. History shows, as in the case of the French and Russian revolutions, that external attack consolidates the regime and leads to nationalist dictatorship."

Dr. K I Singh Is In Tibet, Says Nepal Premier

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23 (PTI): Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. M. P. Koirala said here tonight he was convinced that Dr. K. I. Singh, Nepalese insurgent leader, was now in Tibet. The Government of Nepal were now awaiting a reply from the Government of Tibet to their request to hand him over to them, he said.

The Government could not do beyond what diplomatic procedure permitted, he added.

Men Of Travel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Statistical research in Britain has revealed that the most travelled people in the world today are the BOAC crews who fly the North Atlantic to New York and Montreal. A pilot on these routes normally makes five single crossings of the North Atlantic in a month each flight averaging 3,470 miles. This represents 208,260 miles flown by each pilot during the year—equal to eight times round the world at the Equator.

The "Queen Elizabeth" makes 42 crossings of the Atlantic a year between Southampton and New York, each of these averaging 3,224 miles. A member of the ship's crew, if he sailed on every voyage, would travel 135,408 miles in a year.

The driver of a No. 9 London Transport bus, operating three return journeys a day six times a week, between Mortlake and Liverpool Street, covers 16,590 miles a year.

A top-link driver on the Eastern Region of British Railways travels an average of 4,600 miles each month or 55,200 miles a year.

Medhi To Form Cabinet For Assam

SHILLONG, Feb. 23 (PTI): Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, the Chief Minister of Assam, who earlier in the day submitted his resignation and that of his Cabinet colleagues, has been invited by the Governor, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, to form a new Cabinet.

PRESIDENT OPENS BAL BHAVAN TODAY

(Continued from page 13)

a seesaw, a chute and merry-go-round for children's recreation.

CULTURE FOR KIDS

The Bhavan is intended as a cultural centre for children and to satisfy their need for emotional and artistic nourishment and development. Very few schools and homes have been able so far to fulfil the needs of children in this respect. The centre brings together children of various schools and belonging to all grades of society, irrespective of social standing, caste, creed for religion and contributes to the growth of their personality by providing them with opportunities to develop in a free atmosphere.

Having given a suitable portion of the Charni Road Garden for the location of this centre, the Government approved a plan for a three-storied building costing about Rs. 5 lakhs, of which it agreed to pay forthwith Rs. 1.5 lakhs, being the cost of the ground floor structure. Further, it also agreed to provide a recurring grant of Rs. 21,000 per annum towards the current expenses of the centre. The Government also agreed to place at the disposal of the Committee of Management two endowment funds of the order of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 from the Sir Dorab Tata Trust and the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, respectively, for purchase of books.

BID TO BREAK UP BHUPAT GANG

Girasdars Set Fire To Hay Godown

RAJKOT, Feb. 23, (UPI & PTI).

THE Saurashtra Government's all-out efforts to put a stop to dacoities and banditry in the State are continuing with unabated zeal.

Rani Kusumkunvarba of Ayla was taken into custody today under the Preventive Detention Act.

Two more Girasdars of Tarwala village of Gohilwad District and a folk song composer and singer of Saurashtra, Gadhvi Shanker Danjia were also arrested under the Preventive Detention Act.

The Maharaja of Palitana and Mr. Vikamshiwala, brother of the Jetpur Darbar summoned by police authorities today for interrogations regarding some incidents connected with the various dacoities in the State were allowed to go after investigations were over.

Sixteen girasdars were also arrested today on a charge of setting fire to a Government godown. Major portion of the 7,500 maunds of hay grass stored in the godown was burnt down as a result of the fire.

The destruction, it is feared, will aggravate the fodder shortage in the State of Saurashtra.

The Rani of Sayla State was arrested this morning at her palace "Mangal Mahal" in Jagannath plot area (adds the UPI).

The Rani was the first woman of the princely order to be arrested under the Preventive Detention Act in connection with the dacoities in Saurashtra.

It is alleged that one of the colleagues of Bhupat, the notorious dacoit of Saurashtra, visited her bungalow more than once, and she is said to have good relations with the dacoit's gang.

MINISTER ON DACOIT OUTRAGE

RAJKOT, Feb. 23 (PTI): Mr. R. U. Parikh, Home Minister speaking on the occasion of laying the foundation of a memorial at Kharachia on Thursday, said that he had a premonition two months before the killing took place, that some such thing was going to happen in Saurashtra. It was an accident that this particular village was the victim.

Mr. Parikh said that the history of Saurashtra was full of incidents where persons had gone to the lowest level to secure power. The killers had brought out this fact about Kathiawar and thus disgraced it before the world.

Drawing a moral from the incident Mr. Parikh said that strength should be cultivated so that dacoits may not in future harass people in this State.

SAURASHTRA PRINCE REMANDED

RAJKOT, Feb. 23 (PTI): Prince Nirmalsinhji of Bhavnagar was today produced before a Sub-Divisional magistrate on a charge of alleged complicity in a dacoity at Sarvadi village and remanded in police custody for a period of seven days.

The Prince has been in police custody on a charge of alleged complicity in another dacoity.

The Sarvadi dacoity took place on December 31, 1951 when two persons were murdered.

DACOITS RAID THREE HOUSES

HYDERABAD (DN.), Feb. 23 (PTI): A gang of thirty-three dacoits raided three houses in Jagga village in Gulbarga District on the night of February 18 and 19 and decamped with considerable cash, jewellery and other properties according to the police.

Further details of the incidents are lacking at present and the police are investigating.

Mrs. Roosevelt

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 23 (PTI): Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be visiting Hyderabad for a day on March 18, it is learnt. She will reach here after visiting the Ajanta and Ellora caves.

Calcutta Civic Elections

541 PERSONS TO STAND FOR 75 SEATS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23 (PTI): Five hundred and fortyone persons have filed their nomination papers for election to the 75-member Calcutta Municipal Corporation which takes place on March 27. Today was the last date for filing nominations.

Among the contestants are Anglo-Indians, Muslims and Indian Christians. Two women are also in the field.

Congress has set up candidates for all the 75 seats, while the lists of nominees of other political parties have not yet been announced.

Meanwhile the State Government propose to extend by another month the period of supersession, which is due to expire by the end of next month.

Return Seized Paddy

CALCUTTA COURT'S ORDER

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23 (PTI):—The Calcutta High Court yesterday directed cancellation of the orders of the Deputy Assistant Regional Food Controller of Jalpaiguri requisitioning paddy of the petitioner, Umpada Banerjee, "at a price not exceeding Rs. 6-8 per maund" with a bonus of Rs. 2 per maund if the paddy was delivered within certain time.

Delivering judgment in the case, Mr. Justice Bose held that the uncertainty of price in the directive was not in conformity with law and the provision for payment of bonus also appeared to be illusory.

His Lordship directed return of the paddy seized from the petitioner and said that the defects merely demonstrated the utter inefficiency of the office responsible for the issue of the directives.

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Union Home Minister, will deliver the convocation address of the Saugor University on March 1, 1952. It is learnt.

6 KILLED IN LIBYA'S FIRST ELECTIONS

TRIPOLI, February 23 (PTI-Reuters).

DEMONSTRATIONS during the new kingdom's first general elections resulted in six people being killed and many wounded, an official government statement said last night.

Four British officers were reported slightly wounded on Thursday.

Last night's statement accused the opposition National Congress Party of inciting the riots by evil propaganda when it saw that "the results of the election would not be favourable" to its candidates.

An unconfirmed report said the Congress Party might be declared illegal following the discovery of certain documents in a raid on its headquarters on Thursday night.

Latest election figures for Tripolitania give the government 23 seats and the opposition 8. Four results are still to come in. No results are here available from

SWAMI SITARAM TO START SATYAGRAHA

Demand For Andhra

VIJAYAWADA, February 23 (UPI).

SWAMI SITARAM announced here yesterday his resolve to launch "satyagraha" from February 27 to bring about the immediate formation of the Andhra State.

The Swamiji, who was addressing a public meeting said that in the first instance the "satyagraha" would be on individual basis and not on a mass scale. He would begin the "satyagraha" in the form of a march, the details of which would be announced soon.

The Andhra Rashtra Sahapaka Sangham met earlier and Swami Sitaram explained to the members the details of the talks he had with the Prime Minister and the President recently at Delhi.

A discussion on the advisability of launching "satyagraha" at the present juncture followed and opinions among the members differed sharply. Swami Sitaram, in his capacity as dictator of the movement, announced to the Sangham his decision to start the "satyagraha" campaign from February 27.

Swami Sitaram in a statement today gave details of his proposed "Satyagraha Yatra" to be commenced from Eluru on February 27. He said that the Satyagraha Sikshana Sibir, established here about a month ago would remain closed from today and some of the trained satyagrahis and prominent workers would accompany him during the yatra.

During their march, he said, they would request local heads of Government and quasi-Government departments to conduct their proceedings and correspondence only in Telugu, appeal to the people to avoid clashes or conflicts with authorities unless provoked, to adopt resolutions demanding abolition of controls on foodstuffs and cloth and exhort them to form famine relief committees for collection of gifts in kind such as grain, yarn, hay, and send them to famine-stricken areas in Andhra Desa. They would also ask the Members of the Parliament and Madras Assembly to help the movement by boycotting legislatures to signify their displeasure at the delay in the creation of the Andhra State.

Hong Kong Steps To Wipe Out Wide Smuggling

HONG KONG, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters): The Hong Kong Government yesterday took drastic emergency measures to wipe out all smuggling from the colony of strategic materials imported under essential supplies certificates for local consumption only.

Under new regulations coming into force on March 7 merchants making false statements to obtain essential supplies certificates will be liable to a fine of one hundred thousand Hong Kong dollars (6,300 sterling) and three years' imprisonment.

Merchants who do not give information about goods brought into the colony will be liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars (630 sterling) and six months' imprisonment.

Essential supplies certificates were introduced about a year ago to facilitate the import into the colony of essential industrial supplies controlled at source by certain exporting countries because of their strategic nature.

Extending Air War To China

CHANCES SLIM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPA): The possibility of the United States extending the war in the Far East to aerial attacks on the Chinese Communist mainland is slight, according to informed sources here.

Military advisers are reported to have advised against such a measure unless the Communists break the Korean truce or unless they launch new aggression in some other part of the Far East.

The latest intelligence figures available here showed on Friday that the Chinese Communist air force has been built up from almost nothing to a total of 1,700 airplanes since the start of the Korean war.

In October 1950 the Chinese had only a few old American-built transport planes.

It was understood that Communist China's air build-up resulted from steady delivery of aircraft from Russia. Stress was laid on the fact that the strongest part of this Red air force was concentrated on Mig-15s, largely of the defensive type of interceptor aircraft with long-range capabilities. As a result United Nations air forces in Korea are able to maintain their air superiority there.

MALDIVES SULTAN DEAD

COLOMBO, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuters): Sultan-designate Amir Abdul Majeed Didi of the Maldives Islands 400 miles southwest of Ceylon died last night aged 78.

The Sultan-designate signed a treaty of goodwill with Britain in 1948, ending the island's dependency on Ceylon when Ceylon became a dominion.

Elected six years ago, the Sultan-designate was unable to take the oath of office because of ill health, but assisted in ruling the island group through a Regency Council.

Kharif Crop Failure

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI): Crop reports received here state that due to drought the kharif crop and part of the rabi crop have failed in Saurashtra, Gujarat, Cutch and Rajasthan and "this will affect a large number of landless labourers, who will have to be given assistance by the Government."

New M.P. Cabinet Takes Office

9 MINISTERS AND 6 DEPUTIES

NAGPUR, Feb. 23 (PTI): The new Madhya Pradesh Ministry took office today. The swearing in of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers took place at the Raj Bhawan this morning at 9-30 a.m.

His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa administered the oaths of allegiance and secrecy to nine Ministers and six Deputy Ministers.

The Ministers and Deputy Ministers who took the oaths are:—

MINISTERS:—Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla (Chief Minister), Mr. D. K. Mehta, Mr. P. K. Deshmukh, Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Mr. B. A. Mandloi, Mr. Shankarlal Tiwagi, Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Mr. Nareshchandra Singh and Mr. Dindayal Gupta.

DEPUTY MINISTERS:—Mr. P. L. Dhagat, Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Mrs. Prabhavati Jakatdar, Mr. Abdul Quadir Masum, Mr. Ganesharam Moharsai and Mr. Wasantrao Phulsingh Naik.

CARIAPPA'S PRESENT TO BISWAS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI):—General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army presented a silver cigarette box to F/Lt. S. Biswas as a token of his personal appreciation at a function held at the Commander-in-Chief's house yesterday evening.

F/Lt. Biswas was the pilot of the service aircraft which force landed between Lucknow and Delhi earlier this month with high-ranking Army officers abroad. He was recently awarded the Ashoka Chakra Class I for his conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at the time of the accident.

LAND FOR HARIJANS IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (DN.) Feb. 23 (PTI): Over 1,100 acres of land were distributed among 200 families of Harijans and other backward classes in forty-five villages in Mahabubnagar District of Hyderabad it was officially learnt here yesterday.

This was in pursuance of the Government's policy to assign all available fallow lands to landless agricultural labourers.

SETTLING INDIANS IN NORTH BORNEO

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI).

THE Government of India had informed the Government of North Borneo which had recently offered facilities for settling 10,000 Indian families that there was no objection to the recruitment of skilled workers on agreements to be approved by the Government of India, said Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Foreign Minister in reply to Mr. P. K. Lakshmanan in Parliament yesterday.

As regards the emigration of settlers from India, further information had been called for on four points namely sizes of holdings to be given to the settlers, conditions of acquiring ownership, provision of reequipment and expenses of travelling etc. in connection with the proposed pilot scheme of settlement.

According to the offer, these settlers would be given lands for the cultivation of rice and other food crops. In addition they would be found work on estates and in industries.

Yugoslav Envoy Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI): The Ambassador-designate of Yugoslavia to India Dr. Josip Vilfan presented his credentials to the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in Rashtrapathi Bhavan yesterday.

After the ceremony the President had an informal talk with the Yugoslav Ambassador.

MUSEUMS AS LIVING PART OF NATION

Nehru Welcomes Fund For National Art Treasures

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23, (PTI).

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurating the National Art Treasures Fund here this morning said that museums in India should be made a living part of the people's life. Thus far, he said, the museums were functioning in a manner unconnected with the life of our people.

The National Art Treasures Fund will be "a joint and co-operative effort" of the Central and State Govts. and would be administered by a non-official body. National art treasures would be purchased from out of the fund and preserved in suitable museums.

Requesting the Prime Minister to inaugurate the Fund the Education Minister, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad said that India had immense art treasures scattered all over the country in private collections and private or state museums. After independence the Government had by legislation prohibited the export of such art treasures without Government permission.

Later on after the 1949 conference of arts, the Government decided to collect and preserve these treasures in the National Museums and National Art Gallery. The experience of two years working of this had however shown that governmental procedure was not suitable for the purpose.

PRIVATE DONATIONS

The Education Minister said that he had felt that the State Governments should also have an intimate partnership in the scheme of acquisition of these valuable objects. It had, therefore, been decided to set up an art treasures fund to which the Central Government would contribute a sum equal to the total contribution of the State Government. Private benefactions would also be welcomed. The fund would be administered by a body mainly non-official in character. It was thus proposed to associate in the purchase the best critics and connoisseurs of art in the country. Whenever private benefactions were sufficiently large, purchases made out of it would be designed and shown as the gift of the donor in the national museum.

Inaugurating the fund, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru said that his attitude towards art was that as "an expert layman I distantly admire it". He, however, felt that an artistic study of a nation's growth and its aesthetic side should be given prominence. A Government primarily had to deal with the primary needs of the people. But a nation could not grow on these primary needs alone.

When one talked of the growth of a people or their civilization, "apart from their primary needs we think of their mental, intellectual, spiritual, artistic and aesthetic growth. Any proper teaching of history should include as an essential element the artistic and cultural development of a people. Apart from that it just became a string of battles and kings and the like which could not possibly inspire anybody Mr. Nehru said: "It does not very much matter if you do not remember the names of a few kings or the dates of a few battles. But it does very much matter that you remember the artistic achievements of a race."

PILGRIMAGE

He was somewhat ashamed to confess, and it was really very sad, that Delhi, the capital of India, had really no proper museum. They had some small art collection but there was practically nothing when compared to the great museums of Europe and America. The lack of a museum was bad particularly for children and the youth who grow up without being able to look on and absorb any articles of beauty and artistic merit. The rising generation should be enabled to look at these treasures of art and have some idea of the finer aspects of life in India.

A City That Lacks Human Touch

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (PTI) PRIME MINISTER NEHRU described New Delhi today as "a city without a soul and a spirit."

Mr. Nehru, who was speaking at the inauguration of the National Art Treasures Fund, said that the structures and buildings in New Delhi were not "very beautiful to look at." If they wanted to look at beauty and art, they had to go back to buildings of another age. Every stone in the ancient city of Old Delhi had a story to tell and history was embedded even in its dirtiest lanes.

"But New Delhi, it seems to me, is a place without a soul and a spirit. It is rather a structure of stones, brick and mortar. In spite of certain attractiveness it may possess, it is not an attractive place. I am talking of the atmosphere that surrounds it."

There were a few good museums in India but essentially India's art treasures were at the site itself, in the cave temples, frescoes and so on. "We should make an artistic pilgrimage to these places that we may learn something not only of the past but something which can perhaps affect our lives". But apart from these, whatever could be transported and kept should be collected in a few museums, so that not only people from India but those from outside, could conveniently go and see them.

The step being proposed now in that direction was important but it should not be a governmental agency, though governments should encourage it.

Mr. Nehru recalled his experience when he had once gone to visit the Asian Antiquities Museum in New Delhi and said those in charge were upset because they had not expected any visitors. He found that the last visitor had come three months ago. There was in the museum generally a dusty and musty atmosphere.

"This, Mr. Nehru said, is typical of the way in which a purely government apparatus might work. It is not interested in the public seeing it but rather interested in labelling and coining things and presenting a report at the end of the year". It was therefore, essential, Mr. Nehru said, to have a non-official body to do the work.

A LIVING PART

Museums in India had so far not been connected with the life of the people. He would like the museums to be made a living part of the life of the people so that school children and boys and girls could come and see them and be inspired by them and develop creative tendencies in life.

Mr. Nehru concluded: "The whole country should be dotted with museums. They might not all be very big. All your treasures cannot be spread out over the country as they have to be properly looked after. But to some extent they can be duplicated in a small way. I am anxious that every child in India should be able to see something of the artistic treasures and understand something of what has gone to build up India in the past, and imbibing it, adapt it to modern conditions and growing itself, make the country grow".

'Kasturba Day' In The City



'Kasturba Day' was celebrated in the city on Friday. Public meetings were held in many parts of the city. Photo shows Dr. M. D. D. Gilder addressing one such meeting.

INDIA'S VAST RESOURCES

Eugene Black Impressed

BOMBAY, Saturday: In the course of a broadcast talk from the Bombay Station of the All India Radio, Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said: "I am glad to be able to say that my basic conclusion is that India has considerable resources, and feasible ways of developing them in order to raise production and standards of living. I am going to recommend that the World Bank, which already has made some loans to your country, make further loans for some of the projects envisaged in the Government of India's Five-Year Plan. The basic purposes that the World Bank will pursue are the same as your country itself is pursuing—especially to increase the production of food and to help bring about the further growth of industry."

The Bank and your Government already are working together to select those projects in which the Bank can be of the greatest assistance. We already have been given much information and we have made preliminary studies of some of the projects now in preparation. I am arranging to send to India, as soon as possible, several technical experts. They will make a more detailed examination of these projects. For my own part, I am prepared to recommend that the World Bank make loans for these undertakings as soon as they are fully planned and ready for financing.

REPRESENTATION TO ANGLO-INDIANS

Madras Governor Now Considering Issue

MADRAS, Feb. 23 (PTI): The Governor of Madras, it is understood, is considering the question of giving representation in the Madras Assembly to the Anglo-Indian community through nomination.

No Anglo-Indian was elected to the Assembly in the general elections.

A decision regarding the nomination of one or more Anglo-Indians to the State Assembly is expected to be taken shortly.

ALL-INDIA ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

AMRITSAR, Feb. 23 (PTI): General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, will inaugurate the twenty-fourth All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition to be held here in the second week of March. The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Amritsar.

Film Festival's Organisation

INDUSTRY IGNORED: IMPPA'S PROTEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a protest to the Films Division and the Organizing Committee of the International Film Festival of India, the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association (of which Mr. Chandulal J. Shah is President) has resented improper treatment meted out to the Industry in connection with the organisation of the Festival.

A resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Association said: "The Committee strongly feels that the Industry in Bombay, which is vitally concerned with any Film Festival has virtually been ignored by Government and the Organising Committee in the functions connected with the Festival."

"Invitations for the inauguration of the Festival and other official functions were not extended to most of the persons in the Industry, including some of the members of the Executive Committee of this Association. Visits to film studios and informative talks by foreign delegates proposed by the Industry and duly communicated to the officers in charge of the arrangements were abandoned at the last moment. Although one meeting was cancelled due to the indisposition of Mr. Frank Capra, no heed was given to our request to fix other dates to enable the Industry to exchange views with foreign film delegates."

"The Committee strongly feels that, by such improper treatment meted out to the Industry and its personnel, the organizers of this Festival have failed to secure one of the important objects of the Festival."

Fire In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Damage estimated at a few hundred rupees was caused by a small fire which broke out in the Loyal Printing Press at Hamam Street, tonight. About half a dozen fire-engines soon arrived on the spot from all parts of the city, and helped bringing fire under control within fifteen minutes.

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

AHMEDABAD: One hundred and thirty-six candidates including three dummies have filed their nomination papers for contesting elections to the 64-member Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation to be held on March 22.

The Congress Party has nominated candidates for all the sixty-four seats. The Socialists Party has put up 18 candidates and will support seven candidates of the Scheduled Caste Federation. The Communist Party has put up four candidates and will support one Independent candidate.

The Fourth Party has nominated six candidates and the Revolutionary Communist Party has put up one candidate.

DEVELOPMENT OF KONKANI

Flea At Bombay Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Mariono Saldhana, former Professor of Konkani and Sanskrit at the Lisbon University, stressed here today the claim of Konkani to be considered as a separate and distinct language.

Dr. Saldhana who was presiding over the fifth Konkani Conference held at C. J. Hall this afternoon under the auspices of the Konkani Bhasha Mandal of Bombay, urged the Government and the Konkani people to take necessary steps for developing the literature and grammar of the Konkani language, which, according to him, was not a corruption of Marathi or a dialect of Marathi but an independent and direct descendent of the ancient Maharshtri.

INFLUENCE OF KONKANI

The president of the conference said that for the natural integrity of India it was necessary to give full encouragement to Konkani in primary schools, particularly in view of the fact that it was the mother-tongue of several important communities on the Konkani coast, down to Malabar. He added that the vitality of the Konkani language was one of the most significant chapters in the cultural history of India. None of the other languages of India had moulded the Roman alphabet to the Indian genius with the same simplicity and perfection as the Konkani.

Kavi Balkrishna B. Borkar, chairman of the Reception Committee, urged that a language should not be developed for its own sake but for its value in rousing the soul of man. The national solidarity of India demanded that they should not exaggerate linguistic differences to such an extent as to cut them off from their neighbours or from the mother country. It was for this reason that the Conference had expressed itself categorically against the multiplication of the linguistic provinces, and instead, had thrown in its full weight with the recognition of Konkani as one of the regional languages of India.

The conference is meeting again tomorrow.

NRITYA DARPANA

Nritya Darpana, the newly founded group of dancers, led by Shirin Vajifdar and Krishna Kutty, are presenting a season of their dance dramas in Bombay at the end of this month.

The ballets to be shown are, "The Birth of Urvashi," "The Triumph of Life," and "The Boon", with scenario by the talented Music Director, Vasant Desai, and costumes designed by Shavax Chavda and Duga Bajpal.

This venture is a preparation for their tour in April and May of U. K. and the Continent.

Cause Behind Riots In Japan

INDIA'S ATTITUDE RECALLED

LONDON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter). YESTERDAY'S rioting in Japan has been described as Communist-led, but news despatches from Tokyo indicate that it may also be a protest against American pressure in the security pact negotiations with Japan.

Tunisian Debate Can Be Avoided

MAJOR CONCESSIONS NECESSARY

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 23 (UPA): The United States hopes ways can be found to settle the festering Tunisian dispute, but there were indications that nothing short of major French concessions to Tunisia can head off a full-dress Security Council debate.

Fifteen delegations from Asia, the Near East and Africa hold that France's handling of the Tunisian situation—where 60 persons were recently killed in nationalistic rioting—is a threat to international peace and security. They are preparing to demand that the Security Council look into the question and bring pressure upon Paris to negotiate "in good faith" with Tunisians, who want a larger measure of autonomy.

The 15 Asiatic delegations who are championing Tunisia's cause here awaited information as to the new French proposals that Resident General Jean he Hautecloque took to Tunis.

The delegations appointed Thursday a committee composed of India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yemen to work out details of the complaint. The group is expected to report back to the main body early next week, thus setting the stage for a formal presentation of complaint, which will presumably be discussed sometime next month.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS OVER TUNISIA

EL AWAINA AIRPORT NEAR TUNIS, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): French Resident General Count Jan De Hautecloque declined to reveal the nature of his new instructions from the French Government when he landed here last night after talks in the French capital.

De Hautecloque said: "I must first talk to those directly concerned. I have been provided with a set of instructions and with them hope to succeed in my task."

"I hope to find in Tunisia the same understanding and friendship that I bring back on behalf of every member of the French Government."

MISS TAYLOR MARRIED TO WILDING

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UPA): Screen star Elizabeth Taylor, 21, was married yesterday to British actor Michael Wilding, 20 years her senior.

She promptly announced her new ambition—to have a large family.

"How many?" a reporter asked. Smiling radiantly at a champagne reception at Claridges, London's swank hotel, she replied in her slow, velvety voice, "Why, just as many as possible."

They were married in a 10-minute civil ceremony in old Caxton Hall. They were greeted after the ceremony by a hysterical crowd, which momentarily unnerved Miss Taylor and inspired a chivalrous London Bobby to lift her 115 pounds and carry her to a waiting Rolls-Royce.

Wilding shoved his way through an admiring throng, amid cries of "Good luck, Elizabeth" and "Good luck, Mike."

Coronation of Elizabeth On August 7

LONDON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Court officials are working on August 7 this year as a likely date for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the Second, usually reliable sources disclosed today.

If the Queen finally approves this date it will be the first time for 225 years that a British sovereign has been crowned in the year of succession.

August 7 falls this year on a Thursday—a popular day in the past for the crowning of monarchs. Queen Victoria, William the Fourth and George the Fourth all chose this day. Edward the Seventh would also have been crowned on a Thursday but for illness which postponed the event.

JAP-U.S. TRADE PACT

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Diplomatic talks on the negotiation of a Japan-United States treaty of commerce and navigation will open here on Monday, according to a diplomatic source today. Informal talks on the treaty have been in progress for some time, the source said. The Japanese Foreign Ministry will make an official announcement later today.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23 (UPI): The Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Shri Sris Chandra Nandy, Sheriff of Calcutta and a Minister in undivided Bengal, died in his Calcutta residence this morning at 2-30. He was 55.

Tory-Labour Agreement In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter). CONSERVATIVE and Labour members united yesterday in calling for a "new focus on the Commonwealth" during a Commons debate on Sterling Area problems. But they were divided on the merits of state action as against private enterprise.

Labour member Mr. Richard Adams moved a private members' motion urging close co-operation within the Sterling Area and calling on the Government to initiate state action where necessary.

There must be an end, he said, to the "mother country" conceptions regarding the Commonwealth and a development of the conception of the sisterhood of nations.

CUSTOMS UNION

There should be a Customs Union within the Commonwealth, he said.

Former Labour President of the Board of Trade Mr. Harold Wilson said he too would like to see a Commonwealth Customs Union but Australia and Canada did not want it.

Mr. Wilson urging the needs of South-East Asia, said the Colombo Plan was on far too small a scale to do what was required.

It represented only one-eighth of the rate needed to achieve a modest two per cent increase in the national income per head per annum in those areas.

Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, former Labour Secretary for Commonwealth Relations said the alternative to a big gold reserve was a new arrangement for quick decisions in the Sterling Area. This would enable them to adapt themselves to all the changes and shifts in the Sterling Area.

Mr. Gordon Walker said Britain must be prepared to pay higher prices for things she wanted from the Sterling Area. If she did not, those things would not be there in ten years or less.

Commonwealth farmers must have guaranteed prices for a long term ahead as British farmers did.

"We must be prepared to pay more for things which are good dollar earners such as tin," he said.

GATT RESTRICTIONS Mr. Ronald Russell, Conservative, moved an amendment welcoming the resolutions in general terms but substituting private enterprise for state action as the main agency for developments overseas.

He urged that the British Government and other Commonwealth Governments should agree to free themselves from General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) from all restrictions on imperial preference.

Sir Arthur Slater, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, said the Government fully realised the difficulties which some of the provisions of GATT presented. But the Government could not scrap the whole agreement by denunciation. There was good things in it too.

The first step must be to consider carefully with the Commonwealth what changes were wanted and then negotiate.

The Government had the whole matter under the "closest consideration."

Of the Colombo plan, the Minister said: "It is an important, valuable scheme but it does not purport to cover the needs of the countries in the scheme."

The Conservative amendment in favour of private enterprise was carried by 113 votes to 66 and with this amendment the Labour motion was agreed to without a vote.

POUND SOARS IN PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 23, (PTI-Reuter). THE pound sterling soared with gold and other foreign currencies in Paris yesterday during a "buyer's rush" following rumours of devaluation.

The pound at 1090 francs on the unofficial market was the highest since devaluation of sterling in September 1949. It was 30 francs up on Thursday's figure. Official exchange rate is 980 francs to the pound.

Usually reliable sources said Premier Edouard Faure is appealing for a "special grant" of American aid, during the North Atlantic Treaty talks in Lisbon.

He was believed to be asking for 120,000 million francs (122 million sterling).

On the stock exchange yesterday the Napoleon gold coin

JAPAN WILLING TO SUPPLY STEEL

Mutual Arrangement With India Sought

NEW DELHI, February, 23 (PTI): Japan will be able to supply India a major portion of her surplus steel, in return for Indian coking coal, manganese ore, pig iron and kaynite, according to Japanese trade sources here, writes a PTI correspondent.

Inquiries made here this week on a report that Bombay industrialists are interested in the purchase of Japanese steel offered to Britain revealed that Japan's new policy of "export less, and import more" with regard to the sterling areas would not "vital affect" the possibility of India getting more Japanese steel this year. These sources, however, said that iron and steel industrialists in Japan would be prepared for such a mutual arrangement, only if India could, in return, provide "a regular and dependable supply" of coking coal and ores to Japan.

The talks with the British Steel Delegation, these sources added, had not been quite successful, because of Britain's unwillingness to take the responsibility for the supply of raw materials, required by Japan from the sterling area countries.

At present, India's import of steel from Japan is very little compared to her total import of nearly 1,50,000 tons a year from the United States, United Kingdom and Belgium. During the first eight months in 1951/52, India imported 39 tons of bolts and nuts at a cost of Rs. 84,522 as against 598 tons for the corresponding period in the previous year at a cost of Rs. 6,56,551.

REQUIREMENTS

Japan wants to import more and more of these raw materials from India. Her requirements annually are: Iron ore five to ten lakh tons, coking coal one million tons, manganese ore 1.5 lakh tons and kaynite 6,000 tons.

If the supply of these materials to Japan could be increased in 1952, these sources said, Japan would only be too willing to treat India as a regular customer for her steel and even allocate special quota for India with priority over others.

The one factor that will not enthuse the Indian industrialists on this Japanese offer is the price of Japanese steel which is the highest in the world market. These sources which is the "highest in the world market. These sources attributed the high price to the increasing demand for Japanese steel from hard currency areas.

The Japanese trade sources believed that the exchange trade between India and Japan in steel and coking coal and iron ores could be easily arranged, with certain increase in the port facilities at Calcutta and railway transport facilities.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Feb. 22 (UPA): The price of gold was today quoted at 633 Francs per gram on the Paris Bourse.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPA): In the morning session of the tin market today, the turnover amounted to 35 tons, all forward. SPOT was marked down one-half to 979 pounds sterling.

Three months were marked down one to 978-1/2.

Closing prices included:

SPOT—buyers, 978; sellers, 980; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 978; sellers, 979, business 979.

SETTLEMENT—979.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 55 tons of which 25 were for cash.

Spot and three months closed at the common price of 982-3/4.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 982-1/2; sellers, 983; business 980.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 982-1/2; sellers, 983; business at 982-1/2 to 979.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was very quiet today at 13/8. Sellers, shipping weight basis.

Black Lampong was not quoted while White Muntok was quoted. White Sarawak was quoted 14/- sellers, delivered weight.

Malabar spot was quoted between 1.220 to 1.250; February at 1.110/- sellers; March at 1.100 sellers, both months cif per hundredweight.

LONDON MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury remained unchanged on the London market today at 73 pounds per flash.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged at 77 pence per ounce.

LONDON RUBBER CLOSINGS

The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

No. 1 RSS spot Wos—34-1/4 compared to 33-1/4 last night.

No. 1 RSS spot 34, 34-1/2, business 33-1/2 to 34-1/4.

April 33-1/2, 33-1/4.

May 33, 33-1/4, business 33.

June 32-1/2, 33.

April/June 33, 33-1/2.

July/Sept. 31-3/4, 32 business 31-1/4 to 31-1/2.

Oct./Dec. 30-3/4, 31, business 30-1/2.

Hong Kong Exchange And Gold Closings

HONG KONG, Feb. 22 (UPA): The following were closing quotations of Exchange and gold on the Hong Kong market today:

HK dol. 6.7675 per US dollar for Cash.

HK dol. 6.79 per US dollar for TT.

HK dol. 15.85 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 325 per Chinese Tael of gold.

On February 23rd, the price of gold opened at dol. 324-1/2 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces avoirdupois. The rate quoted is in Hong Kong currency.

U.S. MARKETS CLOSED

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPA): Principal U.S. markets remained closed today due to Washington's birthday holiday.

MICE MAKE AIRPORT UNSAFE

CAPE TOWN (By Mail): Because of "mice" caused to the runways by mice the aerodrome at Kuruman in the Northern Cape Province is at present unsafe for aircraft.



Talking of Books —

SOCIAL BARRIERS CURB CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

Truth And Non-Violence Must Guide All Human Activity

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN INDIA
by S. D. Punekar. Published by
Vora & Co. Pages 121 Price
Rs. 1-8.

The Editor, Prof. C. N. Vakil writes, Industrial unrest is a dramatic manifestation of unhappy relations between Capital and Labour. Mr. Punekar makes a diagnosis of the delicate relationship and discusses the role played by the two parties as also by the State and the general public. He strikes at the root of the problem when he says that the social and economic barriers between the employers and employees make co-operation very difficult. In India labour is a commodity, a total in production.

In a capitalist society the social and economic status of the worker is the responsibility of the employer, and of the state. Conciliatory measures can be successful only after labour is recognised as a junior partner in industry, and given the latter's rights, profit bonus, social courtesy etc. But as relations are today, strikes, absenteeism and labour turnovers form a correct barometer of industrial peace.

The state's role should be of active neutrality, as in Great Britain. This would consist of measures like bringing down the cost of living, a policy of full employment, lessening the inequalities in income. It also means providing a framework of progressive labour legislation.

Examining the causes of the failure of conciliation committees Mr. Punekar repeats that these can give results only after exploitation ceases to be the policy of the employer, and profit the motive force of industry. The writer supports his charge with revealing statistics of wages, the cost of living, and profits during the war and post war years.

Mr. Punekar has earned a deserved reputation for his writing on labour problems, and it is hoped that this book will stimulate co-operation between the parties concerned.

**THE ECONOMICS OF PEACE:
THE CAUSE AND THE MAN.**
Editors, S. K. George and G. Ramchandran. Pages 378 Price
Rs. 10.

This volume is presented by prominent social workers to J. C. Kumarappa as a tribute to his work for Sarvodaya and his lifelong adherence to the principles of Gandhiji. There are several biographical essays but a good half of the book consists of studies of the movements and Associations which Sri Kumarappa initiated or with which he was associated. The Untouchables' Liberation Movement, the Village Industries movement and so on. Ramchandran does not exaggerate when he says that Kumarappa has given to Gandhiji's philosophy a body and soul through his work for village industries and village reconstruction.

Besides his literary work in Gandhian economics have been substantial and important. His last look.—Gandhian Economic Thought is a clear and scientific exposition of the Gandhian Perspective. To Kumarappa, as to Gandhiji, there is nothing like pure economics in the practical field. He repudiates rationalisation—the logical consequence of a capitalist economy—and is all for a programme of self-sufficiency. But he reiterates that every human activity must work on the principles of non-violence and truth.

The contributors to this volume have been close workers of Kumarappa and are well-known for their constructive work. Among them are Kaka Kalelkar, C.

Ramchandran, and Ramakrishna Bajaj.

WHITHER CONSTRUCTIVE WORK? by G. Ramchandran. Published All-India Village Industries Association Wardha. Pages 36 Price As. 10.

WHITHER CONSTRUCTIVE WORK? by C. Ramchandran, Secretary All-India Village Industries Association, poses the question—Has the advent of political freedom made constructive work full or has it knocked the bottom out of it? He insists as others before him have done, that village economy must be the centre of socio-economic reconstruction as 80 per cent of our population is rural. The responsibility of the worker is threefold—of fresh experimentation, unification, and influencing of state policies.

A FAMILY OF PATRIOTS by V. Kulkarni. Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay. Pages 35. Price As. 6.

Jamnalal Bajaj, often called the merchant-prince-sadhu was among the leading men who surrendered their all to Gandhiji when he inaugurated the non-cooperation programme. V. Kulkarni gives a short account of his life, passed in the service of Gandhiji and the national movement. In the preface Mr. B. G. Kher recognizes the Congress's debt of gratitude to the Bajajs.

The Manifesto of the Indian National Youth Movement. Available at the Indian National Youth Movement H.Q. 163, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta and 55 Girgaon Road Bombay 4. Pages 36 Price As. 8.

The Indian Youth Congress's manifesto comes in for a third edition, declaring with the idealism and exuberance of youth its faith in itself, its country and its principles. Mr. Indrasen's "Road to Peace" would lead workers on even a more oblique path than they are treading at present.

FIFTY FOREST SPECIES YIELDING SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD. Issued by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

Most people these days have little time or interest for big theses and prefer getting their knowledge from pamphlets and brochures. Here are some for those who are so inclined. The Government of India has published this pamphlet to popularize non cereal foodstuffs. The booklet is full of coloured illustrations of the various species, mushrooms, yams etc., and each variety is titled in the different provincial languages and its uses are described. "Helping you grow more Food" comes from the Government of Bombay. It makes suggestions to the farmer about manures, seeds etc., and the Government's arrangements for obtaining them. Then the Government of Madras has published an outline record of the progress made in different departments of administration during the last five years.

FREE INDIA SUPPLEMENTARY READERS: Published by B. G. Paul and Co., Madras, Price As. 5

There are four tiny books for children, edited by J. C. Rollo—Free India Supplementary Readers Grade I, II, III, and the story of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. The Readers, merrily decorated with bells and circles, contain those wonderful stories Jack the Giant Killer, the Lion and the Mouse, which everyone remembers as one's earliest readings. The tale of the Merchant of Venice is simplified for Indian

readers and told in chapters. The book has lively illustrations.

WORKERS MANAGE FACTORIES IN YUGOSLAVIA: by Marshal Tito. Yugoslav Government Publication. Pages 53
ON NEW ROADS OF SOCIALISM: by Milovan Djilas. Yugoslav Government Publication Belgrade. Pages 36.

Workers Manage Factories in Yugoslavia is the speech delivered by Marshal Tito when their Federal Assembly passed the Basic Law on management of Economic Enterprises. He explains that socialism in his country is going on a different path than in the U.S.S.R. because of conditions. He says, Our road to socialism consists in the application of Marxist science to the given stage in the closest possible harmony with the specific conditions existing in our country. Yugoslavia is a Communist country which has detached itself from the Soviet Union's supervision, and follows independent policies, keeping friendly relations with the democracies. It has nevertheless the same totalitarian administrative machinery, in which nationalization of trade and industry is inevitable. 'On New Roads to Socialism' is also a more elaborate interpretation of Yugoslavian socialism.

PERSONAL SAVINGS IN URBAN GROUPS, by C. K. Puri.

This short book contains a study into personal savings income groups which was undertaken by the writer in the city of Meerut. His enquiry is based on the Keynesian approach and is not quite a layman's book, for the layman. He has emphasised the role of a savings which in turn are responsible for investment in every economy. Mr. Puri lays stress upon average and marginal propensity to consume. Economic progress is related to capital formation and hence savings play an important role in economic development: capital formation can only be achieved by a high rate of saving.

Mr. Puri has studied typical cases by taking fixed income groups which he does very systematically and pretty thoroughly. His enquiry yields tentative conclusions about savings in these groups. Through this enquiry he comes to the conclusion that in India the rate of saving has not declined but that people hoard in the form of cash or gold.

—D. C.

BIRDS OF KASHMIR

Visitors to the Vale of Kashmir, and those who track in the neighbouring valleys of the Kishtang, Lidar, Sind, and Wardwan rivers will look forward to the publication—by Oxford University Press on 19 February—of *Breeding Birds of Kashmir* (price Rs. 25). They will find here descriptions of all the birds they are likely to see nesting. In all, 116 birds are fully described and a Supplement lists forty-five more which probably breed at slightly lower levels in the valleys approaching the Vale.

While the book gives details for ornithologists, it will also have a strong appeal to bird photographers. The authors—R. S. P. Bates and E. H. N. Lowther—worked as a team for more than twenty years and the 151 remarkable photographs which their book includes were taken in the course of sixteen visits. Mrs. D. V. Cowen's accurate paintings for the five coloured plates depict so many of our most colourful birds.

'OILY BABA'



Peterson in The Sun, Sydney, Australia

GATEWAY TO TIBET

(Continued from Page 5.)

the main business for scores of years has been that of importing wool from Tibet. Loaded on mules and yaks the wool treks through the rugged Lasho-Kalimpong trade route and is deposited at Kalimpong. Here it is repacked, reloaded and exported to places far and beyond the high seas. Wool is one of our chief dollar earning commodities, "Minus" wool Kalimpong's trade is shattered. The report I heard currently at Kalimpong was to the effect that the wool trade is almost at a standstill and many a famous and opulent Marwari wool trader is thinking in terms of closing his establishments at Kalimpong.

The city of Kalimpong has but one thoroughfare, the main street, which is lined with bright shops belonging to Indians, amongst whom are mostly Nepalese, Marwaris, Bengalis and Biharis. From this main road all ways lead to the lower bazar where the Sunday market is an unusually bright and gay affair. From villages nearby, Lepchas, Bhutias, Tibetans and Nepalese—colourful, gay and bright flock in and display their merchandise. Amongst other commodities they sell musk, yak's milk (dried) and the ubiquitous squash.

While business goes on, in one part of the bazar, other parts buzz and hum with music and dance. Some play while others look on. Their business day, Sunday, is also their holiday. Here trade is mixed with fun and this is the rule of the day.

While central Kalimpong is the bazar area, the western part of the city is the development area and the city's eastern wing is the area for Homes amongst which Dr. Graham's Home for Anglo-Indian destitute children is most noted and is famous the world over. Situated on the topmost altitude of the city, with an area of 611 acres of land, Dr. Graham's Home is the biggest Home of its kind where its children are schooled on most modern lines. Amongst the other educational institutions in Kalimpong the names of St. Joseph Convent, Jubilee High English School,

Town High School and the China School are famous. In the last-named institutions the medium of instruction, it may be news to many is Chinese.

Rendezvous Of Elite

From the restaurant "Gompo", the rendezvous of the city's "elite", a road runs down to the "Maldan" where stands a beautiful stadium. Across the stadium is the city's bus station from where jeeps, land rovers and buses to Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, run. From Gangtok to Lahsa the traveller must rely on mules and yaks, and if luck is good, the journey is well worth undertaking. Up to Gangtok a ticket for a seat in the land-rover costs Rs. 10 only. Buses and land-rovers from Kalimpong also leave for Siliguri and Darjeeling. The journey to any of these stations is fascinating and often breath-takingly adventurous.

WHEN THE BRITISH TOOK OVER KALIMPONG FROM SIKKIM IN 1868 ITS POPULATION WAS 3,000. TODAY THE FIGURE HAS RISEN TO 24,000.

In 1904, when Lord Curzon sent his costly military expedition to Tibet, Kalimpong became the base for his army, and its strategy left into prominence at once. Curzon's invasion of Tibet was cruel and unimaginative and it frightened the peace loving and basically honest and essentially religious-minded people of the Chumby Valley the most coveted territory in the land of the Lamas.

On my return journey from the Valley, I met a man, very old in age, narrating reminiscences to me in broken Hindustani the outrage of Curzon. They never forgave the British peer and his nation for the misery he brought unto them.

Today, after fifty years Kalimpong's importance in matters of strategy and trade has risen a thousandfold. It is the gateway to Tibet, the Himalayan Shangrila.

These Divisions Must Be Ended

THE United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation is engaged in a well-considered effort to promote universal brotherhood. It appears to be of the view that in neither East nor West are the majority of the people rising to the demands of their highest traditions. Those traditions are not fundamentally different and in that fact lies the best hope of a United World.

There are certain ideas and attitudes sufficiently wide-spread in the West and in the East, respectively, to be considered characteristic of each. But to label them "Eastern" and "Western" will be to risk the crystallization in men's minds of a division between men on geographical lines which has been exaggerated. There are universal concepts, common to enlightened minds in both parts of the world, which offer the best ground for reconciliation of the different points of view. Very many educated persons, however, in East and West alike, need truer education in these universal concepts, rather than being encouraged to think that an unbridgeable chasm exists between East and West.

There are in East and West today, as there have no doubt always been, moral men and immoral men, men of genius and imbeciles, altruists and egoists, servers and exploiters of their fellows. Recognizable differences between Easterners and Westerners there certainly are, but underneath the surface differences there is the man, with his human weaknesses and failings, to be sure, but also with his ideals and his aspirations. Underlying the differences is Manhood, which is universal. The mutual understanding and appreciation of human ideals and aspirations by men in all parts of the world offers the best hope of peace and unity.

Universal Teacher

There is an Eastern source for the religion professed most widely in the West. But was Jesus in truth "Eastern" or a universal teacher, like Krishna, Buddha, Lao-tse, Confucius and Plato? Diverse elements make up "the" civilizations of the East and the West. The basic contribution of the East to science, is admitted. On the side of technology, the ruins of Mohenjo-daro show a high development of technical skill, though that city was probably built by a spiritual-minded people. The epigraphic records, moreover, of great irrigation dams, as well as the surviving architectural marvels of antiquity, testify to the presence of practical doers as well as of metaphysical thinkers in "the contemplative East" of the prevailing Western concept.

On the other hand the West has had its saints and sages whose influence is still potent. But, if there must be a division between East and West, are Augustine and St. Francis of Assisi "Westerners"? On the other hand, are the Indian Charvakas "Easterners" according to the general characterization given, or the great Indian Emperors Asoka and Akbar? Do the "Meditations" of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius show no affinities with Eastern thought? None of these individuals seem to fit the pattern of their region.

An approach to reconciliation should concentrate less on the differences in attitude, than on the universal concepts which offer the corrective both to impracticality and materialism as guiding principles of individuals wherever domiciled. This difference ramifies in all directions, profoundly affecting the fundamental conceptions of man in his relationship to the divine principle, to the world, nature, society and the practical sphere of action.

The Two Views

According to the materialistic view, there is no divine principle and no unity of being to be mystically realized. Man is the simple product of evolutionary forces; mankind began in savagery and has made its way to such domination of the environment as has been achieved solely by chance discoveries and individual efforts.

According to the materialist, intelligence and emotional nature are products of body and brain and human mortality is

Questioning to discover a new and effective approach for universal peace and understanding and the ending of conflicts between the East and the West, the UNESCO recently organised a symposium on the Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West.

MANY EMINENT MEN OF THOUGHT AND ACTION—INCLUDING MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME MINISTER AND MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, EDUCATION MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PARTICIPATED IN THE SYMPOSIUM WHICH WAS HELD IN NEW DELHI.

Preparatory to the symposium, the UNESCO put out what was called a "Basic Document" elucidating the main issues which were to be answered in the symposium.

MANY EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS WERE INVITED TO PRESENT THEIR VIEWS FOR DISCUSSION. THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURE BANGALORE, WAS ONE OF THE ORGANISATIONS WHICH PRESENTED A MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT.

This is an adaptation of the memorandum, in the form of an article and represents the consensus of opinion expressed at the symposium.

HOPE LIES IN SYNTHESIS OF EAST & WEST, SPIRITUAL & MATERIAL

taken for granted. The satisfaction of physical wants with the least possible interference from outside is the desideratum.

Obviously, mere similarity of physical constituents and physical origin and subjection to the same natural laws do not offer a sound basis for a regenerating, practical brotherhood. The insufficiency and the positive dangers in this attitude have been forced upon the present-day world by the world tensions and by atomic developments.

From the spiritual point of view, on the other hand, there is a fundamental unity of all life, all being rooted in and expressing aspects of the same omni-present Divine Principle. Infant humanity was not untaught and unguided, according to the ancient traditions in many parts of the world of Divine Kings and Instructors.

Mankind is a brotherhood, not only by virtue of physical derivation and composition, but also spiritually and intellectually, the spiritual nature or soul of each man being a ray of the Universal Spirit, working in and through the mind, emotions and body. Where the materialistic emphasis is on the dignity and freedom of the mortal man, the spiritual view-point recognizes the individual's supreme importance as an immortal soul. HUMAN PROGRESS IS MADE MAN BY MAN.

Illiteracy and illness and hunger are indeed widespread today in the East. But illiteracy applies not only to inability to read the printed page, but also to inability to read between the lines of writings the dead letter of which conveys little. There is illness, mental and psychic as well as physical, and the former is far more serious than bodily ailments. It is often forgotten, also, that there is starvation of the spiritual nature as well as of physical bodies.

A CIVILIZATION IN WHICH SPIRITUAL ASPIRATIONS ARE FOSTERED AS WELL AS MATERIAL NEEDS MET, SHOULD BE THE IDEAL FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Tradition And Progress

Western man is claimed to believe in progress rather than in tradition, but his roots are in the same ideological soil as those of Eastern man, and reliance on either tradition or progress to the exclusion of the other is like trying to rise on a single wing.

The great need for human unity and mutual understanding is to get down, below surface prejudices, predilections and superstitions, to the basic ideals everywhere valid, because they satisfy both the mind and the heart of man. Such would be a real reconciliation, allowing full freedom of application of those ideals in terms of local needs and preferences. The traditional ideals of man and conduct do not need redefinition, but rediscovery and implementation.

The spiritual and material needs of contemporary man are not different from the spiritual and material needs of man throughout the ages; artificially stimulated wants are another matter.

Broadly speaking, the analytic

and synthetic approaches to knowledge are predominantly characteristic of the materialistic and the spiritual attitudes, respectively. The synthetic or deductive approach recognizes an unifying up the spiritual tradition deriving body of principles which forms the fundamental ideational inheritance of the race. These can be traced as far back as the retrospective human vision can go.

The East, with its ancient records, offers perhaps the most

untouchability, aggressiveness and greed.

Human Values

The west has discovered humane values of the highest importance. Highly creditable and praiseworthy as these are, they are but a rediscovery and adoption of values which have long been known.

When for example, has the universal application of law not been recognized by enlightened

tions, finding expression in the Six Schools—Darshanas, points of view?

It may be mentioned in passing that the achievement of sanctity and wisdom, to the neglect of the world, for the attainment of the summum bonum for oneself has not been the highest ideal in the spiritual tradition of East or West. The exclamation is attributed to the Buddha:

Let the sins of the whole world fall upon me that I may relieve man's misery and suffering!

This is but an extension of his teaching in the METTASUTTA:

As a mother at the risk of her life watches over her own child, her only child, so also let everyone cultivate a boundless (friendly) mind towards all beings.

His own refraining from passing into the state of bliss which he had attained, in order to teach is better known in the West, perhaps, than the pledge of Kwan-Yin in the Chinese tradition, which is also an extension of the ideal voiced by the Buddha:

Never will I seek nor receive private, individual salvation. Never will I enter into final peace alone; but forever and everywhere will I live and strive for the redemption of every creature throughout the world.

The beneficence radiated by the Self-realised man has been everywhere recognised. Shankara in ancient India wrote in the VIVEKACHUDAMANI (The Crest Jewel of Wisdom):

The mighty ones who have attained to peace dwell in righteousness, bringing life to the world like the coming of spring; they, who have themselves crossed the dread sea of passionate life aid others to cross it through compassion that seeks no return.

Individual Counts Most

The discussion of differences and how to reconcile them is bound to be infructuous until it is brought down to the basis of individual attitude and outlook. Seeking the unification of vast regions, or even of nations, in full mutual sympathy is like trying to make an omelet without breaking the shells of the eggs. And, since it is individuals who have to understand each other, in connection with the promotion of world unity, the importance of education, must be stressed.

The concept of man held by the educators and imparted to the children — whether man is presented as a social animal or an unfolding ray of the Divine — is, however, vital to the success of education in promoting mutual understanding and peace. It outweighs altogether pedagogical methods, though ancient Indian educational systems, Brahmanical and Buddhist offer not a few suggestions for the modern educationist.

The personal relationship between the teachers and his pupils: the avoidance of a divorce between thought and life, and the effort to develop all the pupil's faculties; the emphasis on moral attributes as a pre-requisite to learning, and on freedom of thought and toleration are features worthy of note. The regulated life at Nalanda University with its wide range of studies, Brahmanical as well as Buddhist, sacred and secular, is no less striking than its democratic management, which, as described by I-tsing in the seventh century, was obviously in the interest of harmony and apparently the precursor of modern student government.

The spiritual point of view holds the best hope of a united world, and educators who let their pupils grow up ignorant of it are doing a great disservice not only to them but also to the cause of unity and peace. For, if the child is given the idea that he is a physical body in whom consciousness has sprung up, and that this life from birth to death is all there is, how can

(Continued on Page 23)

NEW COUNTRY—NEW FLAG



The new republic of Libya has adopted a new flag—in blue, green and red, with a white Crescent and Star design on it. Picture shows pupils of the Tripoli Arts and crafts school working on the flag design

readily accessible statement of these principles, but unmistakable echoes of them can be caught in the monumental and literary records of early Greece and other parts of Europe, as well as among the survivals of the aboriginal American civilization. Ethics, so strikingly similar throughout the world, bear witness to their common origin. Myths show the same unquestionable similarity.

Mystics everywhere have testified to the fundamental, universal unity of man with all men and with Deity and Nature; and Brotherhood has been taught by all the great teachers, however flagrantly denied in practice by their professed followers, in sectarian exclusiveness, race prejudice,

men? The Rigveda, certainly one of the oldest records extant, shows the eternity and immutability of the cosmic laws, which none can set at naught. The repudiation of miracle is basic to the psychological system of the ancient East. It does not derogate from modern science's confirmatory recognition of Law to admit that evolution (more logically preceded by the involution of Spirit and embracing in its scope the spiritual and intellectual elements in the cosmos as well as the physical) has been taught from the greatest antiquity.

And as for freedom of thought, where has it been freer than among the Hindu philosophers with their wide-ranging and penetrating insights and formula-

Our Mineral Wealth Must Be Processed Here

MADRAS IS RICH WITH A VARIETY OF STONE AND METAL ORES

THE use of the minerals and earth materials found at and near the surface of the earth dates back to a remote period which may be as old as the appearance of man himself on the globe. In the stone age, stone implements may have been the only materials of a mineral nature used by man, but, as he became more and more civilized, other things must have been gradually added to the list of useful materials. Thus in early days, in addition to naturally occurring stones, clays and white or coloured ochres and mineral pigments must have been put to use.

At a later stage, man must have found native metals of which copper, gold and silver were common at one time. We can only surmise how iron and bronze were made. Perhaps the discovery of the process of smelting iron and copper may have been accidental. However with the use of metals by man, a vast new field was opened up the limits of which are still expanding. Indeed present-day civilization differs from the earlier ones chiefly in the numerous uses to which metals and minerals are put, which make possible modern rapid transport, communications and industries, writes the author in the Souvenir published on the occasion of the centenary of the Madras Museum.

Steel & Iron In Ancient Days

Before the advent of European traders and adventurers into India, a fair variety of earth materials was in use. Even in early historic times, we find that civilized communities existed in towns of some size and that they were well advanced in the use of metals and minerals. It is known that, for some centuries before Christ, wrought iron and steel were being manufactured in many parts of India in small furnaces. The aggregate quantity of such iron and steel produced every year must have

metals and minerals. Hence, much information was collected by the servants of the Company on the geology of India during the course of their normal work which took them to different parts of the country.

In addition, the Company seems also to have had geologists with official standing like H. W. Voysey and P. W. Wall, who made systematic studies of mineral deposits such as the lead and zinc ores in Cud-

Lake, T. H. Holland and C. S. Middlemiss. The earliest systematic work done by the Geological Survey of India in Madras was in Nilgiri Hills and the neighbourhood by H. F. Blanford in 1835 to 1861. The rocks composing the Nilgiri mountains were thought to be a type of hornblende gneiss to which the name "Mountain gneiss" was given, but which was later called CHARNOKITE by T.H.

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BY DR. M.S. KRISHNAN

Director, Geological Survey Of India

India, it is well-known, is rich in mineral wealth. But three steps are involved in the full exploitation of that wealth. First, comes an exhaustive and accurate survey; secondly, mining; and thirdly, processing of the mined products.

Much yet needs to be done in the field of survey and mining. But the weakest point is in processing. Today we have to send even our strategically important material to be processed abroad.

This article constitutes an authoritative account of the survey work done in Madras—which is just typical of other areas.

dapah and Kurnool and coal in the Godavari district. These professional and amateur naturalists made numerous contributions to several of the periodicals available at that time as a result of geological and other observations made by them during their journeys in various parts of the country.

Many of the early papers on South Indian Geology and Minerals were contributed to a journal which was published at Madras, called the "Madras Journal of Literature and

of several tours in various parts of the Peninsula.... was published in 1844 in London.

Still another traveller at the same period, Leschenault de la Tour made a collection of rocks from the Salem district, one of which from Sittampundi contained the calcic felspar anorthite to which Count de Bournon gave the name of 'Indianite' about the year 1817. Recent work shows that this is the purest naturally occurring anorthite known, containing over 99 per cent of the anorthite molecule.

A few others have also made important contributions to South Indian Geology. H. W. Voysey prepared, in 1820, first geological map of Hyderabad region, which was the first such map for any part of India. T. J. Newbold has contributed many papers containing observations made during his extensive travels between 1833 and 1850. Alex Hunter published in 1850 a "List of Articles of the Mineral Kingdom, the produce of the Madras Presidency" and another in subsequent year entitled "The Resources of the Madras Presidency." Amongst the contributions of E. Balfour, to which a reference has already been made, is a "Cyclopaedia of Eastern and Southern Asia, commercial, industrial and scientific" originally published in 1857, a second edition in 5 volumes in 1871-73, and a third edition in 3 volumes in London in 1885. These were in some measure the forerunners of Watt's "Dictionary of Economic Products" which was published in 1889 and later.

Travellers Notes

Amongst the very early observers were a few travellers who have made important contributions to our knowledge of South Indian Geology. One of these was Jean Baptiste Tavernier (Baron of Aubonne) whose account of travels in the Middle and Far East was published in London in 1685-89. It was translated by V. Ball and published in 1889, apparently because of the geological information, especially accounts of diamond mining it contained. About the same time, in 1697, appeared a description of the diamond mines of South India in a paper presented by H. Howard, the Earl of Effingham, and published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London (Volume VII pages 27-317).

Another traveller was Francis Buchanan Hamilton who was in South India in 1800-1801 and

Official Survey

The systematic geological survey of the Madras Presidency was begun only after the establishment of the Official Geological Survey in or about the year 1851. The headquarters of this organization was at Calcutta and it is interesting to note that it is still in Calcutta in spite of the fact that the seat of the Central Government was shifted to New Delhi after the Delhi Durbar of 1911. Those were days of broad general observations without the help of properly equipped laboratories with which we are now familiar and on which we have to depend greatly now-a-days. Even the microscope began to be used as a regular tool in this country only from about 1880. The geologists of the official survey to whose work we owe a greater part of our knowledge of the geology of South India are C. S. E. Oldham, H. F. Blanford, Bruce Foote, William King, F.

Holland (Memoirs, G.S.I., Volume 28, part 2, 1900). This was followed by work in the Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Arcot and Madras districts and at a later date in other districts. The first systematic descriptions of large parts of the country we owe especially to Foote and King. King has described the rocks of the Cuddapah basin, comprising the major part of Rayalseema, in his well-known Memoir on the 'Cuddapah and Kurnool forma-

Modern Geologists Have Done Excellent Work Too

Actions of the Madras Presidency" published in the year 1872. W. T. Blanford worked for a few years between 1840 to 1850 in the Godavari valley and has given descriptions of the Gondwana formations in that area. His work was followed by some boring investigations under the supervision of William King, the records of which form the basis of our knowledge of this possibly potential coalfield. During the last two decades of the last century King, Hayden and Hatch worked on the gold ores of Wynad which went through a short-lived boom in the eighties. At about the same time petrographic work of a more modern character was done on the rocks of the Salem, Coimbatore, Arcot and Madras districts by T. H. Holland whose major contributions to South Indian Geology are on the iron ores of Salem, the geology of parts of the Salem and on the Charnokite series of rocks. Middlemiss studied certain economic mineral deposits like magnesite, corundum and iron ore in the Salem and Coimbatore districts, and also the geology of the Visakhapatnam hill tracts.

Clear And Lucid

The largest volume of contributions to South Indian Geology came from the pen of Robert Bruce Foote whose observations are accurate and whose writings are clear and lucid. King worked partly in collaboration with Bruce Foote and partly independently. In comparison with Bruce Foote's work, it must be said that King's descriptions lack proportion for, sometimes, the latter goes into great detail on certain small areas but leaves out many scores of square miles undescribed. Yet, one must marvel at the

large amount of fine work that these pioneers had accomplished in those days when communications were very poor and conditions of travel must have been difficult indeed. Bruce Foote has left numerous papers on the geology of South India, the most important of which relate to his descriptions of the "Dharwar System" in Southern Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Retiring from the Geological Survey of India, Bruce Foote organized the Mysore Geological Department of which he was the first head. He contributed also in some measure to the building up of a Department of Geology in the Madras University, of which he was a Fellow for many years. He settled down eventually at Yercaud in the Shevaroy hills and he was occasionally consulted by the Government and the public on geological matters till his death in the year 1912.

It was during the last quarter of the last century that foreigners began to exploit the minerals intensively for whatever profit they brought. J. M. Heath, a civil servant in the employ of the East India Company and at one time Commercial Resident (Collector) in Salem, resigned and interested himself in the manufacture of iron from the iron-ores of Kanjamalai in Salem. Factories were erected at Pulampatti on the Cauvery (a few miles from Mettur Dam) at Tiruvannamalai, Porto Novo and Beyer in the earlier part of the century but were all closed down by 1860 or so.

There was a big gold boom in Wynad in the eighties when several companies were floated with an aggregate capital of over four million sterling but practically all of them crashed within a few years owing to bad management.

One H. G. Turner after retirement from service floated a manganese mining company in the Visakhapatnam district and the Salem Magnesite Syndicate, both of which are still producing.

Hiatus In Work

There is a hiatus in geological work in the Madras Presidency from the beginning of the present century till almost to the beginning of the Second World War. As mentioned above Middlemiss worked for a few years in the first decade of the present century in the Visakhapatnam hill tracts. Except for occasional investigations in different parts of the Presidency, whether on some mineral deposits or on questions of engineering geology no systematic work was done until 1938. One such attempt was the mapping of the North Arcot district by Rao Bahadur N. Vinayak Rao, B. B. Gupta and L. A. N. Iyer, which was given up after a couple of seasons.

World War II brought into prominence the importance of minerals for modern industry for peace or for war. When the war broke out it was decided to strengthen the Geological Survey of India greatly, so as to provide enough personnel for systematic work in all parts of the country. As a result of this decision a party was assigned for work in the Madras Presidency from the season 1939-40. In charge of the present unit, the party was only three strong at the beginning, but it grew rapidly to its present size of about 30 officers. (Continued on Page 22.)

Travellers And Officials Contribute To Knowledge

run into a few hundred or even a few thousand tons. As has been shown by Sir Thomas Holland, one type was a carbon steel and the other a partially de-carburized variety.

It is known that Indian steel of different descriptions found its way to the market of the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly Damascus, where it was well-known in the first millennium before Christ. It is on record that, even during the last few years of the 19th century and early in the present century, there were many such iron smelting furnaces in the interior districts in India, wherever iron ore of some sort was available.

The systematic study of minerals dates back only to a couple of centuries. This study progressed more or less simultaneously with the advance of knowledge in the fundamental sciences of Physics and Chemistry. The industrial revolution in the West which brought about the use of mechanical power and machines greatly accelerated the use of metals and minerals for various purposes. Mining became a systematized art for the production of the necessary raw materials from the earth's crust in order to feed the industries.

When The British Came

When the British established trading posts in India, they sent out a few people with some knowledge of the raw materials needed for the British industries. In addition to the acquisition of the commodities required for the common use of civilized life such as cloth, spices and other materials, the East India Company also encouraged its officials, both civil and military, to look around in search of useful

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI-AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

There was a drizzle of sea-oorne rain as we arrived at the Ocean Grove Chalet, where the Australia Overseas Club of the Melbourne University was holding a two-day convention to discuss the most important subject confronting people everywhere in the world today—the road to international harmony”, writes R. D. B. Mitchell.

It was not a good day for enjoying the many attractions of Ocean Grove, which is a pleasant ocean beach resort, not far from Melbourne. Before scattering for the long vacation, student members of the Australia Overseas Club had come there for fun and relaxation, as well as the serious work of their discussion. We half expected to find long faces looking seaward through the rain, and the dependency of holiday-makers deprived of their planned sport.

Youths from different Countries We were wrong. The confusion of voices and accents that rang through the chalet building could only be emulated at a session of the United Nations, and certainly that organisation might find it hard to match the gaiety and good fellowship radiated by this group of international students. Between 70 and 80 of the young men and women were from Asia, while Australians, and students from continental Europe, brought the total numbers up to 150, representative of 20 different nationalities.

Amid this happy confusion of a table tennis contest between China and India, new arrivals greeting early comers, and music in the piano room, there were quiet conversations going on in small groups which were as international in character as the community singing organised on the verandah by Rinaldo Petri. Rinaldo's breast name-tag bore witness to his early cosmopolitanism, by ascribing his origins to Italy, where he was born, and Egypt where he had lived much of his life.

Their Culture and Traditions We were charmingly welcomed by Melbourne arts student Freda Fink, who was acting as hostess-organiser for the convention and, on this occasion, was second in command to the club president, Mr. E. G. Ong, from Batu Pahat, Malaya. Later on, in a quiet moment, Miss Fink told how she had joined the club and thrown herself into the organisation of this convention after a trip overseas with her parents last year. She developed spontaneous friendships with Asian travellers aboard ship, and after seeing how some Europeans did not mix, she came home determined to do what she could to make Asian students at the Melbourne University feel properly at home.

At lunch the president, Mr. Ong, told how the club had been formed by a group of enthusiasts in 1949. They felt that overseas students, then and now predominantly from Asia, ought to give something in return for the hospitality and education they were receiving in Australia. It was felt, too, that while they were learning to know Australia, and the Australians, it would contribute something to the advancement of international understanding if students endeavoured to convey to Australians an idea of the culture and traditions of the various countries in Asia.

Activities of Various Kinds The club is not confined to students, but includes tutors and professors. About half of its 280 members are non-Asian. Activities include lunch-time talks, evening discussions, dinners, and parties to welcome and introduce newly arrived groups of overseas students. The club also arranges accommodation for such students and generally looks after their welfare.

This was the fourth convention organised by the club at holiday

resorts at the beach or in the hills near Melbourne. Groups of students have gone to Melbourne schools to talk to the children about their own countries, their customs, manners, traditions, arts and economies. In some cases, as with students from Thailand, talks have been illustrated with demonstrations of traditional dancing.

The Problem of War The Rev. Hamilton Aikin gave a talk which was to set the theme for all subsequent discussions during the convention. He did this admirably, by endeavouring to deal only with objective facts, avoiding any dogmatic expression of opinion. He posed questions which he left his listeners to answer from their greater knowledge of the countries and problems concerned. He did, however, make one contention, that the problem of war, which threaten international harmony, was not today a matter of nations or race, but of ideology within those groups, and he asked, "What is the use of international harmony, if we are not going to alive to enjoy it?"

The eagerness of speakers who followed was reminiscent of an Australian wool auction sale, and it required smart adjudication on the part of Mr. Ong to determine who should get the call. Australians had plenty to say, and so did "New Australian" students from Holland and other European countries. Prominent speakers from the Asian delegates were Yasin Rahmin from Johore Bahru, Malaya; George Fernandes from Travancore, India; S. J. Bhattal, from Ipoh, Malaya; and Gurchan Singh Sidhu, from the Punjab, India. Just as the debate was closed, to give a breather before tea and the resumption of discussion in the evening, the sun came out.

International Friendship and Goodwill

Sub-Sections of the main theme, to be dealt with at later sessions of the convention, were: "Steps to International Co-operation", "Asia and International Co-operation" and "The Student's place in International Co-operation." Reluctantly we had to leave before night, and missed the further discussions. But we came away with the impression that much would be achieved by the informal conversations outside the debates between mixed group of friends.

University students of 20 different nationalities were gathered here in this corner of Australia, untrammelled by any restrictions on freedom of speech, endeavouring to find their ideal of a road to international harmony. Someday soon, at the end of their studies they will go their many ways, influencing those they meet, and perhaps may lead. The memories of conventions like these will be of stones paving the way to better international friendship and goodwill.

LANDING ON MARS

Fifty men could be landed with safety on the planet Mars! This staggering statement is on the authority of Dr. Wernher von Braun, the young scientist who was in charge of the research station at which the Germans developed the V2 rocket during the war. He is convinced that, even with present-day fuels and materials, such an expedition is quite feasible.

According to Dr. von Braun's calculations a journey to Mars and back would take two years and 239 days. At its nearest the planet approaches to within 36 million miles of the Earth.

Such a trip would be made in three stages. The first step would be the building of a space-station some 300 miles above the Earth.

Rockets fast enough to escape the Earth's gravitational field and fly off into space would orbit the Earth indefinitely at that height without using any more power.



Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' week-end camp at the National Park, Borivli.

They would continue to circle like artificial satellites.

TRANSPORT ROCKETS

A number of such rockets would transport materials and supplies with which the permanent space-station could be built and manned.

This space-station would be the starting point for the second stage. Rockets used for this journey would not need to be streamlined; nor would they need much power, for they would be travelling in outer space where there is no atmosphere, and thus no resistance to motion.

In other words, once they had left the space-station and accelerated to the required speed they would continue to fly indefinitely on the same course and at the same speed without using any more power.

Near Mars this second-stage rocket would be manoeuvred to orbit the planet. The final descent would be made in another small rocket, capable of landing safely on the surface of Mars. It would also be able to take off again and return to the second-stage rocket.

THE RETURN JOURNEY

Then the return journey would begin, with the explorers once more heading for the space-station. From here they would descend to the Earth again in winged rockets which could make a glide landing once they were in the lower levels of the Earth's atmosphere.

What tales those men would have to tell after an absence of nearly three years!

Astronautical experts agree, however, that such interplanetary flights are not likely to take place for at least 25 years. But the subject is taken so seriously by the United States Air Force that it has set up a department to study the effects of space-flight on human beings.

That is the chief problem which remains unsolved — whether a man's frail frame could be effectively protected against the weird stresses and strains that would follow the tremendous shock of taking off in a rocket.

Out in the airless void of space, beyond the familiar pull of Earth's gravity, a man would have no weight and no sense of balance, no feeling of "up" and "down" and no sensation of speed. Breathing, of course, would only be possible with oxygen carried from the Earth.

But the experts are certain that, sooner or later, Man will venture out beyond the confines of this little world. And will he then be content to halt at Mars—or even within the Solar System?

The Universe will beckon

Boy With A Future

Small Tommy had been to a party and, knowing his weakness, his mother looked him in the eye and said: "I hope you

didn't ask for a second piece of cake?"

"Oh, no," said Tommy. "But I asked Mrs. Brown for the recipe so you could make some like it, and she gave me two more pieces of her own accord."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Today we shall have in our midst the Chief Patron of the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India. Besides his manifold activities, he will be performing this evening the opening ceremony of the Bal Bhavan—Children's Centre at the Balodyan—Children's Garden, lately Charni Road Garden, where the members of our organisation will present to him a Guard of Honour.

The happy news about the formation of the Assam Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has at last been received. A meeting was held on February 11, 1952, under the pre-

sidentship of Shri Dimbeswar Sarma, at the Diamond Club, Jorhat, where this decision was taken. About eighteen Units have already been affiliated and more are going to follow suit, writes Shri Chidananda Dutta, Joint Convener of the meeting.

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh are cordially invited to be enrolled in it. Please send for the particulars and membership forms from Dada—"Gullistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to belong to this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

*All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada*

Your Fortune Day By Day

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 2)

cept for Wednesday the week is extremely profitable.

SCORPIO:

November 17—December 15

An excellent week from domestic and occupational viewpoints. Your activities should centre on increasing business. You should top the list in mental sphere of activity. Any really transactions should come to a successful conclusion. Financial windfall in speculative venture due on Thursday, Friday or Saturday. Lucky for getting a job, if unemployed. Generally a very profitable week. Sunday, Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday are marked for luck.

SAGITTARIUS:

December 16—January 13

Should you vision a reptile in fairyland consider yourself in financial luck. If inspired by hunches plunge in any affair that should pay you high dividends. If aspiring for marriage fulfil your desires through a friend. The week should be a coincidence of gain, fame, pleasure, harmony and success in most of your undertakings. Put your best foot forward. A very enthusiastic week indeed.

CAPRICORN:

January 14—February 12

Make hay while the sun shines. The mutual reception and time of Mercury with Uranus should increase your finances by leaps and bounds inasmuch as the trine between Mars, Sun and Uranus aug-

ments pecuniary benefits by sudden spurts. An extraordinary week replete with unexpected good fortune in every field of endeavour. Choose the highest good the week offers. Be cheerful and optimistic. Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Friday are favourable.

AQUARIUS:

February 13—March 14

A love letter with a marriage proposal may surprise you. Negotiations in important matters prove fruitful. Likely to be the cynosure of friends and associates. Very auspicious for a profitable trip. Partnership affairs expand. Any legal issues may be settled with ease. You should rejoice, thanks to the beneficence of conjoined Sun-Mercury at the ascendant of your Solar chart who assume the most lucky aspect from every angle. Conjugal happiness and mental peace. Except for Wednesday the week is propitious.

PISCES:

March 15—April 13

While Venus and Saturn give propensity for love Mercury and Mars stimulate emotion. The combination of this lends a romantic tinge to your blue complexion. Plunge decisively at this moment to reap the benefit in the coming weeks. Strike while the iron is hot. Do not shirk for fresh responsibilities may be thrust upon you this week. Pick your way through safe channels to avoid unnecessary delay Sunday Monday, Tuesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday are favourable.

Minerals Must Be Processed Here

Continued from Page 21, Col. 5

within four or five years. This party is stationed at Madras though it has yet to be provided with the necessary laboratory and library facilities for carrying out its work efficiently.

At first the Madras party confined its work to the investigation of certain mineral deposits which were thought to be important as sources of raw materials for war industries. Later, systematic geological mapping was started in several centres, and considerable progress has already been made. The mapping of the Tirunelveli district was accomplished by S. Narayanaswami during the seasons 1943-44 to 1948-49. Work is proceeding in Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Salem, Kurnool, North Arcot and in East and West Godavari and an area of 1,000 to 2,000 square miles are being mapped per season. The writer examined and reported on certain limestone, mica, chromite, iron ore, gypsum, asbestos and other deposits; Mr. N. K. N. Aiyengar on the iron ores and magnesite of Salem; Mr. M. S. Venkatram on limestone and barytes; Dr. B. C. Roy on the mica deposits of Nellore; Mr. S. Narayanaswami on the limestones of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram; Messrs. A. P. Subramaniam and R. Thiagarajan on ceramic raw materials; Messrs. M. S. Balasundaram and V. Subramanyam on engineering aspects of geology and water-supply.

Wealth Of Madras

There, however, remain some important mineral investigations which have to be tackled in a systematic fashion in order to develop their potentialities in full. These are the coal fields of the Godavari valley, the lignite fields of South Arcot, the magnetic iron ores of Salem and Tirupattinam and the gold ores of Wynaad. Some work has been done on these but it is high time that we examine them thoroughly in order that we might know their potentialities once for all and develop them if they are economically worthwhile.

The Madras State has good resources in the raw materials for ceramic, glass, refractories and paint industries none of which may be said to be well established within its borders. There are also very large deposits of limestones which can

support new cement plants as well as provide some material suitable for chemical purposes. There are many excellent building stones such as the gneisses and granites of Ballary, Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Tirunelveli; the Charnockites of Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Nilgiris, etc., the limestones and marbles of the Cuddapah basin, Visakhapatnam, Salem, Coimbatore; flagstones well known under the name 'Cuddapah slabs' worked in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Guntur districts; also a few other types of stones which can be used for both building and decorative purposes. There is at present no building stone industry worth the name in the State, but since many of these stones are

of excellent quality, their modern quarrying and preparation can contribute to the establishment of a prosperous new industry.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA DO NOT YET REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF MINERALS TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY. SOME MINERAL DEPOSITS ARE WORKED, NO DOUBT, BUT VERY LITTLE PROCESSING IS DONE. HIGH GRADE MINERALS OF STRATEGIC VALUE ARE EXPORTED OUT OF THE COUNTRY FOR A NEGLIGIBLE PROFIT. IT IS HOPED THAT HENCEFORTH SERIOUS ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO THE ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL DEPOSITS AND TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIES BASED ON THEM.

East Thinks Man Is Spiritual Being

(Continued From Page 20)

he be expected to recognize all men as his brothers or to sacrifice for the commonweal?

Fundamental Doctrine

One doctrine fundamental to the ancient spiritual tradition still widely held in the East is that man is a spiritual being, wearing temporary garments of physical body and environment, inner and outer. As it is beautifully put in the second chapter of the 'Bhagvad-Gita,' rendered in English verse by Sir Edwin Arnold as 'The Song Celestial':

Never the spirit was born;
the spirit shall cease to be never;

Never was time it was not;
End and Beginning are dreams!

Birthless and deathless and changeless remaineth the spirit for ever;

Death hath not touched it at all, dead though the house of it seems;

Nay, but as when one layeth
His worn-out robes away,
And, taking new one sayeth,
"These will I wear today."

So putteth by the spirit,
Lightly its garb of flesh,
And passeth to inherit
A residence afresh.

This doctrine has not been absent from the Western tradition. It was clearly taught by Plato in the last book of the *THE REPUBLIC* and a former existence is implied besides in the *MENO*, the *PHAEDRUS* and the *PHAEDON*, as in the writings of such Church Fathers as Origen, in *DE PRINCIPIIS* and *CONTRA CELSUM*, and St. Clement in his *EXHORTATIONS TO THE PAGANS*. It is found even in the *NEW TESTAMENT*, where Jesus declares John the Baptist to have been the reincarnation of Elias, in spite of which the Council of Constantinople in 553 A.D. found the pre-existence of the soul a heretical doctrine.

Many well-known poets have referred to reincarnation. These have included Victor Hugo and Beranger in France and Campanella in Italy. Goethe and Schiller in Germany, Walt Whitman, Whittier and Longfellow in America, "A.E." in Ireland, and a long roll of English poets—Milton, Shelley, Browning, Tennyson, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Matthew Arnold and John Massfield, the Poet-Laureate, to mention but a few.

Herder, Schopenhauer, Emerson and McTaggart are among the Western philosophers to whom the idea of reincarnation has appealed. Of the novelists and dramatists, Rider Haggard, H. G. Wells and Bernard Shaw, have woven reincarnation into their works.

We need not concern ourselves here with the several ways in which reincarnation has been interpreted. The highest traditions in the East present reincarnation as the return of the individual, who is growing imperceptibly, cause slowly, learning in one

human body and incarnation after another.

The doctrine of reincarnation, to our mind, offers a great corrective for racial or religious arrogance, showing all differences to be transient or superficial, and suggesting that the fanatical follower of one creed or member of one race today may well have belonged to another yesterday or may do so tomorrow.

Need For Synthesis

The twin doctrine of reincarnation is that of the Moral Law, known in the East as Karma, the recognition of which is of basic importance to the establishment and maintenance of right relations throughout the world. This teaching is found in all the great scriptures, put in one way or another. Man or nation, it proclaims, is free to sow, but whatever is sown must inescapably be reaped.

Karma is not a passive submission to fate, but an active combating of destiny. Bhishma, the grand sire of both Pandavas and Kauravas, said: "Exertion is greater than Destiny."

These are among the basic values of the spiritual traditions, East and West, and finding the confirmation of the same values in each other's cultural heritage will be the soundest foundation for agreement upon ends and for finding a harmonious and equitable pattern for human and international relationships. On that solid foundation the superstructure of application of principles in individual and collective life can be securely reared. Mutual consultations in a spirit of harmony will bring out how to secure to all the advantages of technocracy without allowing it to submerge the end of human progress and unfoldment, to which all techniques and systems—industrial, social, economic or political—are properly but means; how to have the benefits of machine production without sacrifice of human creativity and of love of beauty and of freedom.

What is to be sought, in other words, is the universal point of view in which Eastern and Western, the spiritual and the material, are synthesized. For, such humane values as the materialists rightly defend are flowerings of the spirit in spite of its denial and must be given their due valuation in planning for a better world for better men and women.

THE HUMAN MIND MUST BE FREE. The duty, however, is clear of giving to children the real values, universal, unsectarian, moral and constructive. The production of individuals free intellectually and morally, giving them high ideals and awakening mutual sympathy and respect, is to our minds the highest contribution which education can make towards a united and peaceful world.

EVEREST MYSTERY

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

of finding, at 16,000 feet, tracks that looked like those of a barefooted human giant. He had heard stories of a race of wild men. The female was much bigger and more ferocious than the male. When she failed to woo him she killed him.

These, then, are the stories the Tibetans tell in their sing-song voices—as they sit in their camps and villages on the high Himalayan slopes. And now Eric Shipton has come back with his wonderful photographs of the monster's footprints, over a foot long, plunging down a mountain valley. And even in the sober London TIMES, there have been solemn headlines: "A Mystery of Everest. The Abominable Snowman. Footprints in the Snow."

It's enough to make the blood run lukewarm, if not positively cold.

But now the experts come along to spoil the story. Some say the creature is just a bear that walks like a man (perhaps the Russians are already infiltrating there). Others say it is a kind of brown bear called *Ursus arctos isabellinus*. Some claim it is a langur, or entellus monkey, which ranges in various forms through Sikkim, Kashmir, and Tibet.

But they can't spoil the story for me. As the Times says, "Man has a natural longing for the strange in general and for monsters in particular. It is with rising hope that the reader receives, from the snows of Everest, the latest news of that king of monsters, the Abominable Snowman. And the advantage which the Snowman has over all rivals is that he leaves his footprints behind!"

I hope they never find more than his footprints. But it is bound to happen. Some tireless Englishman will finally track him down when he should be minding his own business and climbing Everest, and he will indeed be a bear or a giant monkey, and another bit of romance will have disappeared from the world.

(Copyright N.N.F.)

A circus lion escaped from its cage into the surrounding Yorkshire countryside, and circus men began to scour the district.

Two days later a hefty Yorkshireman appeared at the circus leading on a string an undamaged but obviously subdued king of beasts.

"I've browt thy dog back, maste", he said, simply.

Influence Of Moon

(Continued from page 4 Col. 5)

time of a Lunar or Solar eclipse, the effects are the greatest. The Zodiacal sign that the Moon occupies at the time of one's birth is known as the particular Rashi. The Rashi or Lunar Chart is considered very important in the Indian System. Panoti (the malefic period of Saturn) is found from this chart. Muhurat (auspicious occasion) is seen from the Lunar chart. Moreover, the greatest value derived from the Rashi Kundli is the Mahadasha (major period), antardasha (sub-period), and V. dasha (inter-period). The Dasha system is an unchallenged science of the Indians used in the art of prediction. Undoubtedly, the assignment of periods for different planets, the Sun and Moon, and the Moon's Nodes (Rahu and Ketu) in the Solar system is a wonder of the world. Besides, Tithi, Nakshatra, and Yoga are reckoned from the Moon.

In A Horoscope

When the Moon is in parallel, trine, sextile or in conjunction with a benefic planet such as Jupiter, Venus or the Sun it exerts a very harmonious influence. When in malefic aspects it is at its worst and causes innumerable difficulties. Besides, when it (as a benefic) occupies the first house in a horoscope it bestows the native with an oval face; in the second house it causes financial fluctuations; in the third house it endows one with the power of vivid imagination; in the fourth house it favours the domestic sphere; in the fifth house it augurs fortune in gambling; in the sixth house it is usually adverse for health; in the seventh house it bestows on one a handsome marriage partner; in the eighth house it endangers one's life; in the ninth house it portends voyage; in the tenth house it is chiefly responsible for changes in service or business; in the eleventh house it brings about passing friendships; and in the twelfth house it threatens the native with imprisonment and enmity.

Thus the Lunar gyrations are indispensable in the Indian system of predictive Astrology.

Is Man Image Of God?

(Continued from page 2 col. 5)

ment is no longer believed to be true.

Conditions are always changing, and all life on earth has had to change accordingly. Thus, at one period of increased cosmic radiation, all creatures developed a kind of armour—not only the giant lizards, but even fish and birds.

This armour protected them against the rays and enabled them to survive. But when this period gradually came to an end, the various types of armour were gradually dropped or those species that had gone too far in specialization died out.

Thus it is easy to understand that the human body contains remnants or organs that were necessary for life in far-off days but are without useful function now. We have not been created brand-new for this epoch; rather do we carry many of the characteristics which were developed by our ancestors to cope with conditions prevalent in a certain period of the earth's history.

But in spite of all our defects we can say that Homo sapiens has survived pretty well. Of thirty-four different kinds of reptiles known to us through their fossils, only four have survived.

Of the vast variety of fish that were in the premeval seas very few survive. There

were mammals of tremendous size and many different species in those ancient times, and most of them have disappeared.

Altogether we know of 100,000 species of animal and plant life which existed at one time and have long since died out. Moreover, there were not just some of Nature's whims, for they lived in many cases for millions of years. But conditions changed, and they were unable to adjust themselves to the changes and so survive.

It is perhaps true, as some scientists maintain, that some species began with small agile creatures and ended with great unwieldy types.

Man, however, has proved very adaptable. Even if an engineer finds plenty to criticize in our present-day bodies from a technical point of view, it should be remembered that the construction of our bodies is not final: we are still continually changing and developing. Our century has speeded up this development and opened new paths, and it is really not surprising that under the changed conditions of our present surroundings some of the characteristic that have been "ours" for millions of years now appear useless and old-fashioned.

But all the time we are steadily adapting ourselves to the changing conditions of our civilization.

Fairy Dance

(Continued from Page 2-Col. 1)

the insects crawl about is most beautiful.

Bright and resplendent as are the lights of the fireflies, they are as mere sparks compared with the gleaming lights of the cucujo, or fire-beetle, of the tropics. The adult fire-beetle has two vivid green headlights which glow steadily, even in daylight, and so strong is this light that a newspaper can quite easily be read if a single beetle is held above the page. Irreverent North Americans have nicknamed the cucujo, with its two bright headlights, the "Ford bug."

The most surprising of these tropical lanterns, however, is a beetle-larva several inches long. This caterpillar-like creature carries a whole row of brilliant greenish-white lights on both sides of its body, while a reddish light gleams faintly from its tail, and twin golden lights flash from its head. As the insect crawls among the weeds and grass it is the exact counterpart of a Lilliputian railway-train, and has come to be called the "railway-beetle."

Another larva which possesses a beautiful array of neon lights is that of an Australian Cave-midge. These larvae are like fragments of cotton thread which creep about on a slimy web of their own spinning.

So enchanting is their effect in the Glow-worm Cave in Tasmania that the place has become a renowned beauty-spot. The velvety blackness of the cave roof appears to be studded with stars.

SUMMING UP ON RUSSIA-III

BY STEPHEN GRAHAM

STALIN in his post-war phase is a good-natured veteran, not a testy old man, not choleric. He has reached slipped ease, a god to his people, but now a god in slippers. When he wants to give an interview, and that is very seldom, he has the correspondent called.

He is not pestered by gossip hunters, flatterers and old bores. The telephones are exclusive lines. There is a radio set, but it is always turned off and nothing vexatious like the Voice of America sounds in the Kremlin or in his villa unbidden. He has a capacity for sitting for hours smoking his pipe, almost motionless and seemingly deep in thought. He is not social, and his own company is sufficient. Old cronies like Voroshilov know they must wait till he wants to see them; no one has the latchkey to his presence, no one is always welcome.

No one has been able to say that Stalin went off balance in his later years. It is not common for Georgians to remain intelligent after the age of fifty; senescence starts early, but here is one who is retaining his faculties to the end. A life of achievement, of far-reaching decisions, of spirited action and of many victories keep the mind at a high pitch of clarity, and vitality unimpaired.

Born Journalist

Stalin spends much of his time reading and writing. He is not composing his memoirs, and could very well say, 'If you wish for my biography, look around.' He is clarifying Soviet economics, narrowing the bounds of culture, formulating explicit directives, and sometimes scribbling idly for he is a born journalist and the habit of his early years remains. When he doodles he is drawing a gallow. The amount of reading which he has to get through is much more formidable.

There is an appreciable delay before he catches up with the printed word. He reads the books of his prize-winners after the prizes have been awarded, sometimes after the money has been already spent, which can be awkward, for if he disapproves of them the cash has to be returned.

It was so with Guseinov's work on Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan comprises Baku and a large part of eastern Trans-Caucasia, and may be called George's next-door neighbour. Stalin had enough knowledge to have written such a book himself, and presumably as soon as he got round to reading it, he found serious mistakes.

Stalin has such power that the quality of his judgment is of the utmost importance. For though

he has delegated much of his authority he has parted with none of his power. Even his mere whims are holy. It is thus that when Stalin says 'peace', they all say 'peace'. But the Georgian's judgment is quick; he can look at a complicated situation and reduce it to its simplest terms in a trice.

On May 9, 1945 Stalin issued an Order of the Day announcing the unconditional surrender of Germany. From that day he became enshrined in the Russian pantheon, although he was in truth not a Russian, not even a Slav. In his sixty-fifth year, greying, mellowing, he could be, and in a sense was, the father of all the many peoples of the Soviet. A story seems to end in 1945 and one almost expects the words 'and he lived happily ever afterwards.'

Army As Conscript Labour

In Russia, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, demobilized, were sent back to homes which no longer existed. The ruins in the Ukraine, in White Russia and in western and southern parts of Russia itself were unlisted, too extensive and too complete for detail to be distinguishable. Some soldiers were set to work rebuilding, but many went back to their units.

The homelessness of the troops partly accounts for the huge standing army which remained after the war. It might seem expensive for the state to continue feeding millions of idle fellows in uniform, but they were not idle. The state had profit from them, because a large proportion could be described as conscript labour. They were not drilling and marching or being exercised in sham fights or trained to man tanks; they were put up to reconstruction, road-building, railway repair, state projects.

What had happened to the wives of the men and husbands of the married women soldiers, to the parents or children of those whose villages had been entirely destroyed was a matter which the very slow U.S.S.R. would take years to sort out, if ever. In the unscathed parts there were, of course, those happy family reunions which take place when war is over. The soldier returned with his loot of Germany and tumbled his collection of wrist watches on to the table. He never had the facilities for posting home big parcels of loot, so all that the village saw of the prizes of war was portable property, watches, fountain pens, cigar lighters and the like. One

can be quite sure that German, Polish and Austrian civilization failed to make him discontented with mother Russia. On the contrary he would think that the only way for the workers to be happy in those parts would be to adopt the Soviet way of life.

Stalin Is Right

But the family does not talk politics. Stalin, whose portrait presides in the home, will look after that side. There are no illustrated newspapers with gossip and sensations, only the Soviet Press with a wilderness of close print and monotonous verbiage and perhaps not even that. It is unlikely that there would be a radio; there are only very few of them in individual homes. So news is hearsay. The declarations of the leaders at the Potsdam Conference would be inaudible and its decisions a blur. That Churchill had to give way to Attlee in the middle of it would not be registered. The only person who could count for anything was Stalin and whatever he said it must have been a hundred per cent right, like the result of a Soviet election.

East And West

A SITUATION always looks different if you turn it round and see it from the other side. This is also true when you assess what is and what may be.

The West sees the East getting ready to attack and prepares defence on an enormous scale; the East sees the piling armaments of the West and interprets them as preparation for attack. The East says it stands for peace and the West says it prizes peace more than anything else except freedom. Neither believes what the other says.

'We must be in a position to ARGUE FROM STRENGTH' says the West. 'When we have built up a truly formidable armed force the Soviet will pay much more attention to our demands.'

The comment of Stalin on most of this is CHEPUKHA, which is the Russian word for 'poppycock.' The threat is not so serious that he must instruct his representatives to compromise or his troops to evacuate the outposts of Communist power.

He was never a gambler as Hitler was, and at his age he has no idea of staking the political gains of a lifetime on an all-out march across the European continent.

On the other hand he believes Russia invincible, or rather, unconquerable. After Hitler failed to take Moscow who is likely to

succeed? Who is to be the third Napoleon?

Atom Bomb

What does give Russians and Stalin pause is the atom bomb. Not because they believe it would defeat them, or because they could not answer with their own

crease in plans for armed preparedness by the United States that it was clear that in the matter of Communist pretensions the Americans meant business. An arms bill of sixty thousand million dollars was alarming to Russia even by the suggestiveness of its figures. Stalin called for a redoubled activity on the part of

SHOPPING IN SOVIET RUSSIA



The Soviet consumer is now served in huge, clean, well-stocked stores, which rival the best shopping centres of the world. Note the clean appearance of this confectionary shop at Gorky street in Moscow, and the smart appearance of the shop girls.

CLEAN FOOD AND PLENTY OF IT



No effort is spared to make the Soviet consumer feel that not only are his needs met, but that the catering is done in the best style. This is the picture of a food shop on Mozhaikskaya Chanssee. Moscow.

atom bombs, but because it might destroy the work of decades. The people fear the bomb because of the personal horror it entails. That is true, but the horrors does not make Molotov wince or the blood of Stalin run cold. The Communist leaders are apprehensive of the atom bomb for a different reason. The possible destruction of the frame-work of the industrial U.S.S.R. enrages them. By some means that destruction must be averted. Stalin launched the Stockholm appeal. The country which first used the bomb should be condemned as an aggressor. Much good that would do, but the object of Stockholm was not to assure the international condemnation of the first user of the atomic bomb, but to deter and to arouse public opinion everywhere as to the inhumanity of such a form of warfare.

It had psychological effect and when President Truman was reported, mistakenly or otherwise, to be contemplating using the bomb against the Chinese there was an immediate unfavourable reaction both in England and France. The British Prime Minister left everything and went at once to Washington.

Certainly once the new warfare was applied to China, it could have spread to the Soviet Union on its own momentum, proceeding logically and fatally from ally to ally. Truman agreed that he would not give the word without the fiat of the United Nations and thus the risk was temporarily averted.

But there followed such an in-

his peace propagandist.

Peace Offensive

Every writer in Russia had to turn from his normal inspiration and scribble about the need of peace. The Church had to hand out of its context in scripture every text which illustrated Christ as the messenger of peace to mankind. From the patriarch downward all priests and ecclesiastical functionaries lent themselves to servile pacifism. Stalin prizes were awarded to the peace men. The campaign had been shifted from the simple banning of the atomic bomb to peace in general.

Stalin himself in his seventy-second year was not frightened. He was cool and calculating. What Marx had shown was bound to be demonstrated in actuality and the Capitalist regime would shatter itself, disintegrate, fall to bits. Lease-lend the cost of the war on Germany and Japan, the loan to Great Britain, Marshall aid, the cost of the war in Korea, the arms bill of sixty thousand million dollars—all violent expansion of the dollar was to the good from the Soviet point of view. It hastened the day of the crash. In the meantime it caused a tidal wave of higher prices engulfing the economies of the weak bourgeois states of Europe. Time was on the side of the state not subject to repeated economic crises. But it was slow, and even American pessimists had ceased to expect a repetition of the 1929-32 catastrophe.

(To Be Continued)